WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 206 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 20	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 10	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs 5	Rs. 6

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter, 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch: Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663.
RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies.	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa-America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	28th Oct.	30th Nov,
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	8th Nov.	13th Nov.
Akita Maru	S. Ochis	3817	13th Nov	25th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B. Tanda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
29th Oct. ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
5th November ..	DELTA ..	8,097
12th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
19th „ ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
26th „ ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
3rd December ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
24th „ ..	MANTUA* ..	10,9 2
31st „ ..	PLASSY ..	7,346
1922		
7th Jan. ..	CHINA ..	7,952
14th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st „ ..	NALDERA* ..	15,825
28th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th Feb. ..	EGYPT† ..	7,941
11th „ ..	DELTA ..	8,097
18th „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921 About		
14th November ..	MANDALA	8,246
28th „ ..	NEVASA	9,071
11th December ..	NEURALIA	9,082
15th „ ..	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 ..		
18th November ..	NALDERA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
30th December ..	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan. ..	NARKUNDA	Do. Do,
24th Feb. ..	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	——
29th Oct.	VARELA	Karachi & Busreh
31st „	LINGA	Karachi ports.
3rd Nov.	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
4th „	KARACOLA	East & S Africa via Porbunder
4th „	VASNA	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks
Canadian Fisherman	..	1a Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 183.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KASADO MARU	N. Yanagi	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saito	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
SAIGON MARU	M. Sate	30th Nov	12th Dec.
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki.	9th Dec	21st Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is alloed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... „ 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders „ 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE OFFER YOU A

COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
10 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. MYND.
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste oreseed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 55,000,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. Box No. 207.

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IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY. who deals with claims PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
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MOTOR & ACCIDENT INSURANCES

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LIFE POLICIES OF THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LAHORE.

The Oldest Purely Indian Life Office Rendered more useful by the introduction of the most upto date Special Benefit of Automatic System of Revival of Policies.

Please write for full particulars to:—

LALCHAND SARNA, Asstt. Secretary, B. I. Co. Ltd. POONA CITY.
MANAGER, B. I. Co. Ltd. Head Office, LAHORE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co., Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durega and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE AND MARRIAGE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., MYSORE.

INSURES LIVES WITHOUT PREMIUM
GRANTS LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST AND SECURITY

WANTED

CHIEF AGENTS and District Superintendents for every unrepresented Province and District respectively on liberal commission and allowance.
For terms apply sharp to—
Mr. M. P. BHOGIAH, B. A., B. L., Chairman of the Directors,
LIFE & MARRIAGE ASSURANCE BUILDINGS, MYSORE.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

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If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO—

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It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

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INSURANCE.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY—Applications are invited for the post of Permanent WAY INSPECTOR. Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125. Apply MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF. Jamnagar, 28th October, 1921.
A R11239

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Mill in Deccan. Apply stating age, previous experience, salary expected and caste to Box No. 7358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11209

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS, knowing English and Gujarathi. Terms favourable. Apply personally to B. WALVEKAR, Secretary, The New Sports Club, opposite Prarthana Samaj, Grgaum, Bombay
A R1785

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN influencial and long established Indian firm, is open to act as AGENTS for well reputed Insurance Campanies, Fires, Marine, and Life, etc., for Karachi and Province. Best References. Correspond stating terms with Box No. 7359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1773

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—In Medows Street, furnished small OFFICE ROOM, suitable Share Brokers, immediate entry. Box No. 7376, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1825

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen. BANGALORE CITY.
C10477

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—Handsome Unused Pictorial Sets of 5 stamps each at 4 annas per set. Cameroons, Dahomey, Fr. Guiana, Fr. Guinea, Gaboon, Guadelope, Madagascar, Martinique, Mauritania, Middle Congo, New Caledonia, Oceanic Establishments, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Upper Volta. The above lot of 35 sets of 75 diff. for Rs. 3-8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L C11235

EDUCATIONAL.

MATHEMATICS by post! IV to VII Free Rs. 2 per month Manager Private classes 139, Kasba Poona City.
M R1763

ARE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYMENT?—Are you Desirous of Getting Promotion? If so, Study perfectly SHORTHAND (in 30 days) TYPEWRITING (Touch System 2 months) ACCOUNTANCY (in 120 days) BANKING, CORRESPONDENCE, (in 120 days) Service Guaranteed. Enrolment for L. C. C.; A. B. T.; I. B. A.; N. U. T.; L. A. A., etc., till 15th Nov. LANTERN LECTURE IN ACOUNTANCY, SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING will commence from Nov. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R1804

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALIST from new year to shop-owner, Moolji Jetha Market, for wholesale Swadeshi business. Write to Box No. 7365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1798

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7¼ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

THE E. B. BUTTON MFG. CO., undertake wholesale and retail orders for Mother of Pearl and Horn-Buttons of many descriptions. Special concession in prices offered to large buyers for the winter. Good commission allowed to lady or gentlemen canvassers. Samples and particulars on application with 12 in stamps to the Head Office at Faridabad, Dacca. (Bengal).
T CR1795

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FAMOUS BEZVADA KHADDAR—Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices lowest. Send 1 anna for samples and quotations. The ANDRA INDUSTRIAL CO., Guntur (Madras Presidency).
T R1688

FOR SALE—Brand New Best German made A. C. Motors of ¼, ½ and ¾ H.P. with bal bearing. Single phase. 230 volt 50 Cycles, R. P. 1400. For particulars apply Box No. 7375, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1822

SPECIALLY FOR KHADI—Power looms for weaving Khadi 22in. good as new, price Rs. 100 each. Please write or see CHIMANLAL SHAH, Orient Hotel, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.
T R1826

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO MOTORIST.

IF you wish to sell your motor cars, motor cars, motor cycle, or lorry, please register same before Friday for the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED, "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11143

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin decease of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10668

SANTINIKETAN.

STUDENTS who wish to join the above institution either in the school department or Vishwabharati classes, should apply immediately to the Rector. Term begins from the 11th Paus (26th December).
New admissions taken only up to the 29th Paus (10th January).
A limited number of girls will be admitted from the next term.
Prof. SYLVAIN LEVI'S lectures begin from November 15th. Research students who wish to join his classes should apply immediately.
C11218

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Hummum Street, on TUESDAY, the 8th November, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1921, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend and Bonus.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st November to 15th November, 1921, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
H. G. MOSS,
Temporary Agent.
Bombay, 1st November, 1921.
C11238

TENDERS.

SALE OF COOKING OIL.

1. The Officer Commanding, Dett: "A" Supply Depot Co., Bombay has a certain quantity of Cooking Oil which he offers for sale.
2. The Oil is in perfectly good condition and can be inspected in B. I. T. Section, Grain Depot Mazagaon.
3. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 5th November, 1921, quoting rate per ton including packing in four gallon drums, delivery f.o.r. Grain Depot, Mazagaon and stating the quantity tenderers are prepared to purchase.
4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.
5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.
6. Offers will hold good for one month.

P. G. WALSH, Captain,
For O. C. Dett: "A" Sy: Depot Co.
Bombay Castle,
Behind Town Hall, Fort Bombay.
25th October, 7921.
C11234

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of metal for the roads noted below:—

1. Shahapur Khutal.
2. Khardi Parali.
3. Kalva Belapur.
4. Bhayander Utten.
5. Bhayander Kashimira
6. Boisar Chinchani.
7. Kalyan to Malsej-ghat
8. Kalyan Karjat
9. Jambul Mohili.
10. Bassein Ambadi I and II Section.
11. Virar Agashi.

and

12. Bassein Nirmal

The supply must be completed before 31st May, 1922. The details regarding the terms on which the supply is to be made, can be obtained in the Undersigned's office at Thana, during office hours. The tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, District Local Board, Thana, and must reach him on or before 15th November, 1921. Earnest money at 5 per cent. of the estimated amount should accompany the tenders. If the tender is accepted the tenderer will have to deposit money as security deposit at 10 per cent. The District Local Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and no reasons will be given for rejection of any tender.

(Sd.) D. K. AGASHE,
Executive Engineer,
District Local Board,
THANA.
Thana, 17th October, 1921.
TA C11237

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I here by proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1921 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1921, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits therefore, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent up on the Governcent of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated the 10th day of October, 1921.

S J. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C11066

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. and in accordance with provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act 9 of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Co.'s Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, the following articles:—

Unclaimed cases, drums, gunnies, C. I. sheets, cotton seeds, turmeric, iron bars, pipes, coir ropes, country drugs, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any of the Notice Boards at Carnac Bridge Station.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES, such as 11,000 Empty Gunny Bags: 20 Tons Tarred Hemp Rope: 150 Iron Axles: 6,800 pairs Horse Shoes: 1,900 lbs. Horse Shoes Nails: 5,000 Spikes: Mamouties: Sulechas: Iron Wheel Tyres: Cart poles: Wire reels: Hoop iron: Coil springs: Suction Hose! Suction hose strainer couplings: Ambulance Tongas: Wheels, Manilla Rope: etc., etc.
Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd November 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hajee Bunder, Sewri, the above mentioned stores.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required in cash on the goods being knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed within 14 days failing which the goods will be sold off on account and at the risk of the purchasers without giving them any notice.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

128, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT DADAR.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo sell by public auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Dadar Kumbharwada the following:—
Plot No. 34, Ward No. 3325, Street No. 789 House with Loft.
Plot No. 38, Ward No. 3244 or (1) (2) Street No. 708/9 Two Houses and Chawl.
Plot No. 42. Ward No. 3257 (3) Street No. 721B House with ground floor and 1st Floor, separate out house, privy structures, washing place.
Plot No. 45.—Ward No. 3259 (2) Street No. 723A House with ground floor first and second floor.
Plot Nos. 47 and 48, Ward No. 3258/59 (3) Street No. 722/24 House with ground floor and loft, chawls; C. I. sheet roof privies, washing place.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GIN AND PRESS FACTORIES.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1921, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owner the following factories equipped with the most upto date machinery and in perfect working order.

1. A ginning and a press factory situated at Bhilawadi opposite Bhilawadi railway station (M. S. M. Railway) in the district of Satara and Tasgaon Taluka containing land measuring more than 20 acres, two wells, buildings and the following machinery.
One Engine, 120 H.-P., one half press and one finisher one pumping Engine (complete), one boiler, 23 Platt Bros.' Double roller gins, Kapas opener, semi Rotary pump and fire hand pump.
2. A ginning factory situated at Banavar (in Mysore state) adjoining the Banavar railway station (M. S. M. Railway) containing land measuring 40 acres and three blocks of stone buildings and the following machinery:—
One 40 B. H. P. crude oil engine, 10 Platt Bros.' double roller gins, one 8 ft. 4 ins. lathe, one drilling machine (complete), one Wilcox pattern semi Rotary pump with tools and implements.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE immoveable properties situate at Khetwani Main Road next to Dr. Parekh Hospital.
Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, on Friday, 4th November at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the following properties on account and risk of Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Tax land or ground, situate lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by former admeasurement, along with the land hereunder secondly described and twenty-seven square yards of land acquired by the Municipality of Bombay two thousand and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts but by a recent admeasurement exclusive of the said land hereunder secondly described one thousand six hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered along with the said land secondly described of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 372 New No. D2249, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. 5 and 6/7402, together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 1842 (1), and 1843 (2a) and Street Nos. 1-3A, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Ardesir Sorabji Palkhiwalla and partly by a passage, on or towards the West by the land hereunder secondly described, on or towards the north by the Khetwadi Main Road and on or towards the South by the property of Pithal Sayana Contractor.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, file cabinets, roll top tables, electroplatedware, silverwares, crockery, rich glasswares, etc.

Under instructions from Major E. V. Watson, R.G.A., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 6th November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 37 Magdala Road, Colaba, near Observatory, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs, mirror doors, almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electroplatedwares, rich Venetian glasswares, silverwares, roll top table, cheval glass, file cabinet, roll top table, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st November, 1921.

THE COMPLAINT

from which you probably suffer most is Indigestion. As the possession of good digestive powers is almost a guarantee of excellent general health, you should never allow indigestion in any form to continue, or it will go from bad to worse. It is essential without delay to seek

THE REMEDY

and fortunately you have not far to go. Beecham's Pills, which are almost at your door, will in all probability prove a perfect medicine for you and relieve you of all such troubles as biliousness nausea, pain after eating, weak stomach, impaired appetite, constipation and the resulting evils of run down health and depression of spirits. There is good reason for the popularity of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lanc
Sold everywhere
In boxes. Prices: As. 8, As. 12, and Rs. 2

THE NAPIER ENGINEERING COMPANY.

OFFICE WORKS AND FOUNDRY,
BYCULLA.

CONSTRUCTIONAL and GENERAL ENGINEERS, SHIP BUILDERS, Repairers, Boilermakers, Plumbers, Coppersmith, Iron and Brass Founders. MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES and MILL MACHINERY. Oxyacetylene cutting and welding Barges, Launches and Boat Builders.
Tels. No. 122. Telegram: Hycompress.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

The BANDMAN OPERA Co 1921
in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes.
To-night Tues. and Wed. Nov. 1st & 2nd at 9-30 p. m.
THE GREAT DALY THEATRE SUCCESS.
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS."
Booking for To-Nights' performance at the Theatre after 10-30 a. m.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. m.
"BEAUTY & THE ROGUE"
"BEAUTY & THE ROGUE"
"BEAUTY & THE ROGUE"
Featuring the Beauty-Heroine
MARY MILES MINTER
MARY MILES MINTER
MARY MILES MINTER
A tale of a Pretty Girl who disarms a callous crook by her Innocence and Beauty and reveals herself as a dancer possessing the graces of a PAVLOVA.
Don't Miss the Excelsior Pictures
They are as Good as the Best shown in Bombay.

EMPIRE
To-day 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
AND
THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
THE FINAL EPISODES Nos. 12, 13, 14 & 15.
THE FINAL EPISODES Nos. 12, 13, 14 & 15.
THE FINAL EPISODES Nos. 12, 13, 14 & 15.
COME AND SEE
THE GREAT & SMASHING FINALE

IS YOUR HOUSE YOUR HOME OR YOUR ADDRESS?
IS YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW A NUISANCE?
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this Week a strikingly fascinating Drama of Married Life—presenting some vivid and startling pictures of the conventional lies of your present day Society.

"Every Woman's Husband"

5 Reels—5,000 feet, starring the adorable frolicsome Cinema Beauty
GLORIA SWANSON
in a stunning role
Let every married man or woman—let every boy or girl about to marry—study this Drama and digest it. It is full of pathos, full of frolic, brimming over with earnestness!

"Every Woman's Husband"

Here's the charming story of a young married couple trying to establish wedded bliss through peculiar notions of their own about matrimonial responsibilities.
Note—At the behests of the patrons Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have decided to postpone the exhibition of their Fatty Million Dollar Comedies at the West-End Cinema till Fatty Arbuckle completely exhonarates himself of the charges against him.
In order not to disappoint their patrons, Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have specially selected one of their glorious Jungle comedies which will be released for the first time in Bombay.
To-day and this Week at the West-End:
THE BIG SHOW
A 2-Reel Comedy with wild animals!
Five Shows To-day at 3-30, 5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE MASTERPIECE DRAMA
NICK WINTER
IN
"NIGHT BIRDS"
The most powerfull detective adventure full of mystery! Romance! Thrills!
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
NEXT WEEK
For women, Men will Die!
For Gold, Men will Dare;
For Diamonds, Men will turn the Wo
Then come and see——
"THE EMPIRE of DIAMONDS."
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.
PRICES as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
BY
THE MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.
The picturised version of one of the sublimest chapter of Mahabharat, replete with mystery and mysticism of the East. Shakuni, the sly minister of Kauravas with a view to enlist the help of Yadavas had arranged to bring about a marriage between Surekha, the daughter of Balram and Lakhsaman the son of Duryodhan. Shree Krishna fustrated the arrangement with the aid of Gatokatcha and his Rakhsas is depicted in this super production.
Brilliant Photographic Effect
Novel Tricks & Illusions.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Holidays 3-30 Extra Show.
PRICES AS USUAL.

SPECIAL DIWALI PROGRAMME F. R
THE GLOBE
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present
TO-DAY TUESDAY ONLY
THE GREATEST MYTHOLOGICAL SCREEN EPIC!!
NARSINGH MAHETA
(5 Reels)
Five Shows To day: at 3-30 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME on the 2 nd 3rd and 4th November
on Wednesday Thursday and Friday
Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present the powerful Serial.
MYSTERY OF 13
Featuring the celebrated Star
FRANCIS FORD
Five New Episodes will be screened EVERY DAY.
on WEDNESDAY—Episodes 1 to 5
on THURSDAY—Episodes 6 to 10
on FRIDAY—Episodes 11 to 15
Thus the whole Serial will be finished in three days only.
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

THE PATH SHE CHOSE
A Universal Photodrama
featuring.
ANNE CORNWALL
The pretty little girl of the slums wanted real happiness, not the cheap tawdry thing her sister had found. The struggle for decent, self respecting womanhood forms a real plot of this photodrama. Laura chose the primrose path. Her sister Virginia chose the hard and narrow road. The contrast of their ideal is the moral of this drama.
Shows at 5 15, 7, 8 45, and 10-30.
Popular Prices.
THE
ALIXANDRA CINEMA
BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 29th Oct. 1921.

Spot at New York ..	Jan. ..	18 60
	Mar. ..	18 50
	May ..	18 10
	July ..	17 65

Liverpool, 29th Oct. 1921.

Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	Oct. ..	..
	Jan. ..	..
	Mar ..	..
	May. ..	..

London, 29th Oct. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 5/8 Stady
Bar Gold	..
Bar Silver Spot	41 1/8 Steady

LIVERPOOL COTTONS

Liverpool, 27th Oct. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	..
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp...	7,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	..
" Imports	150
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.	12 55
Sakels	23 00

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan. ..	18 59
	March ..	18 42
	May ..	17 92
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. ..	18 25
	May ..	17 55

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 27th Oct. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Oct.	12 34
Nov.	..
Dec.	11 88
Jan.	11 80
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 58
April	..
May	11 42
June	..
July	11 19
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURES.	
Jany	21 90

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 27th Oct. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	12 51
Novembers	12 18
December	12 06
January	11 96
February	11 83
March	11 71
A pril	11 62
May	11 53
Juns	11 41
July	11 30
August	11 07
September	10 84

Tease :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 27th Oct. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	21 35
Nov.	21 35
Dec.	21 55
Jan.	21 75
February	21 75
March	21 80
April	21 85
May	21 90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 27th Oct. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	8 85
" " Fully Good	8 90
" " Fine	9 15
No. 1 Oomra Good	..
" " Fully Good	9 25
" " Fine	10 00
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	10 25
" " Fine	..
M. G. Broach, Good	10 80
" " Fully Good	11 30
" " Fine	11 55
M. G. Scinde, Good, ...	8 03
" " Fully Good	8 75
" " Fine	9 03

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 27th Oct. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	29,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	12,000
" " Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Jan.	19 03
" " " Mar.	18 86
" " " May	18 40
" " " July	17 90
Spot Cotton at New York	19 60
S ot Cotton at New Orleans	18 75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	18 64
" " " May	17 96
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality).. ..	8 1/8
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars..	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	69 3/4

MONEY MARKET.

London, 27th Oct. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	..
Barlin Cheques on London	53 3/4
Far Silver Sport	..
" " 2 months hence	40
Closing Tone of Silver :—Little China buying steady.	39 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Market loans	3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 /12 p/c. since 21st July 1921.	

A Bhopal message of October 30, says:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is on a short visit to Bhopal where he visited the lines of the Bhopal Imperial Service Troops.—(A. P.).

PRINCE AND LAHORE.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS CONDEMNED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 28.

Jallianwalla Bagh was the scene of a largely attended public meeting to challenge the action of the majority of the Municipal Commissioners in voting an address to the Prince of Wales. Lala Kanhyalal, a veteran congressman who presided, characterised the action of the Municipal Commissioners' voting the address as dishonest as it went against the wishes of the people. He said the happenings at Amritsar had awakened the whole of India and Amritsar Municipal committee was brazen-faced in voting the address.

Pandit Rajendra Misra moved the principal resolution condemning the action of the Municipal Committee which in view of the Khilafat question, the Punjab wrongs, the confiscation of the *fatwa* and the present political and the economic conditions of the people, it considered as tantamount to ignoring the national sentiments and the religious susceptibilities of the people. The mover said that the people were in mourning and in no mood for rejoicings or entertainments. Martial law indignities remained unpunished and Dyer's punishment should have preceded the Prince's visit.

Dr. Satyapal, seconding the resolution said the Commissioners in voting the address had ignored the injustice to Amritsar where walls of Jallianwalla were still blood-stained, which possessed a street where a blind person was made to crawl on the belly, where men of highest respectability were treated as ordinary constables. The speaker had asked the committee, if the Prince would be taken to Jallianwalla Bagh or to the houses of the parents bereft of their children or of the widows bereft of their husbands.

Other resolutions of subsidiary character were also unanimously passed.

SADHU'S CONFERENCE.

COUNTER-REQUISITION AGAINST WELCOMING PRINCE.

AMRITSAR, Oct. 30.

There being a strong feeling in Amritsar against the action of the majority of Municipal commissioners in voting an address to the Prince of Wales, efforts are being made to secure a reconsideration and reversal of the resolution. A requisition to that effect signed by nine municipal commissioners has, it is understood already been sent to the President of the Municipal Committee.

ALL-INDIA SADHUS CONFERENCE.

At Amritsar the All-India Sadahus Conference met in Jallianwala Bagh on 29th Oct. Mahant Lachmandass, Chairman said the Government action against Shri Shankaracharya had made it incumbent on Shadhus to enter politics. Shastras had laid it on Sadhus and Mahatmas to protect *dharma* and they should not fear prison. Shankaracharya Bhaskartiratha and Govindananda were already in Jail. True Sadhus should be upholders of liberty and servants of the country.

Swami Jagdishwaranand Bharati of Hardwar who presided exhorted Sadhus to take up national service.

PUNJAB GOVT. AND INDIAN STATES.

14 PLACED IN DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH GOVT. OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

A Punjab Government Gazette Extraordinary notifies that in pursuance of the recommendation made in paragraph 310 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, that important States should be placed in direct political relations with the Government of India, it is announced that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India for placing the States of Patiala, Bhawalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Sirmur, Mandi, Bilaspur, Maler Kotla, Faridkot, Chamba, Suket, and Loharu, in direct political relations with the Government of India acting through an officer of the Political Department of the status of the Agent to the Governor-General.

The connection between the Punjab Government and the States, now to be transferred, began three-quarter of a century ago, when the Province was first constituted, and in relinquishing his connection with the 13 States named above, the Government wishes to place on record his deep appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by those States since the establishment of British authority in the province, of their traditional loyalty and of the cordial manner in which they have conducted business with his Government.

In bidding farewell to the Princes and Chiefs, with deep regret Sir Edward Maclagan desires to express his assured confidence that in the future, as in the past, the States will maintain their unswerving loyalty to the Government and that, whenever and wherever an opportunity may occur for service to India or to the Empire, they will prove true to the noble traditions which have accumulated round their names during long years of their connection with the Government of the Punjab.

INDIAN CHAMBER AND THE PRINCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now nearly a week since Mr. Tairsee stated in your columns about a "Worthy" who first supported his proposition, and then voted against it.

It would be indeed a great favour and service rendered to the public if names of those who supported Mr. Tairsee's resolution and then voted against it are brought to the notice of the public before the general meeting of the Chamber is convened.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. SOURASHTRI.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please give place for the following in your paper and oblige.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee has authorized the different provincial committees to take steps to bring about an effective and complete boycott of the visit of the Prince of Wales. As an humble follower of the Congress I have to make a few suggestions to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and I trust that as soon as the new committees come into existence they will forthwith proceed to action.

The first suggestion that I wish to make is that the Congress Committee should issue a manifesto calling upon every citizen in Bombay, especially every Congress member, to hoist a black flag on his house or shop at least four days before the landing of the Prince and to keep it there during the stay of the Prince. If this is successfully done every other house and shop in the city will have a black flag flying and this will at once impress on the passer-by the reason why that flag is hoisted. So that the city ought to look as if clad in black in memory of the innocent dead in Jalianwalla.

Secondly, the Congress Committee should issue separate handbills to the students, to the parents, to the boy-scouts, to the shop-keepers and all others, giving them briefly why they have to boycott the visit and then exorting them not to stir out on the day the Prince lands. But this distribution must begin at least a week before the visit.

I also hear that there is going to be arranged a bonfire on that day and if so I re-request all those who attend it to wear a black kerchief on the r Khadi dress to show that they have no time for joy. The above are some of the suggestions that I have to make and I hope that if they are approved they will be speedily put into action.—Yours, etc.,

VAMAN D. SATHAYE.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

PRINCE AND PARSIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has come to my knowledge that the Requisition now got up by titled Parsi "Biryaniwallas" of Willingdon fame in favour of presenting an address to H.R.H. the Prince in the name of the whole Parsi Anjuman, is being signed under pressure by Parsi employees in the mills managed by one of the Trustees and those of which another is one of the Directors. The Managers and Assistant Masters of these mills have been asked to obtain as many signatures as they can *Carte blanche*.

Even the students attending the Sir J. J. High School have signed the same on being required to do so by teachers. I understand that students of primary and lower standards have been signatories to this novel Requisition as juvenile members of the Anjuman. I challenge the Secretary of the Parsi Punchayat Funds and the Principal of the High School to contradict the above statements.

Mr. Editor, is this the method by which the Trustees are manipulating in their favour "a large majority" of their community?—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI SOLICITOR.

Grant Road,
October 27.

MAHOMED CHHEL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am much pleased to read Mr. L. B. Bilimoria's letter in your issue of the 25th instant in which he expresses his wish to learn the whereabouts of Mr. Mahomed Chhel, the magician.

I saw Mr. Mahomed Chhel, two months back, travelling in Kathiawar, and I had the fortune of being an eye-witness to his feat of producing about 200 tickets, when asked by the ticket-examiner, to show his ticket. I saw him again, in Junagad, only a short time back. It is heard, he showed some tricks to His Highness the Nawab Saheb also. He remains for the most part, in Kathiawar and travels from place to place.—Yours, etc.,

MANMOHAN P. GANDHI.

Limbdi, Oct. 26.

SETH JAMNALAL'S PROGRAMME.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 29.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, completing his Rajputana tour, attended the Sindh Provincial Conference at Mirpurkhas on 26th and left Mirpurkhas the same evening. He arrived at Karachi with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on 27th morning. Seth Jamnalalji witnessed the Trial for 2 days. He had opportunity to talk freely with the leaders in the interval and in jail as well. All the accused are cheerful and firm. Dr. Kitchlew has gained twelve pounds. Seth Jamnalalji leaves Karachi to-day for Lahore. He stays on 31st at Lahore and on 1st and 2nd at Amritsar. He reaches Delhi on the 3rd morning to attend the working cap and All-India Congress Committee meetings.

SIMLA WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, October 30.

The monsoon continues active in the south of the Peninsula and the disturbed conditions in the south-east of the Arabic Sea are less marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore and South of Madras and local in upper Burma and Assam. Principal amounts:—Trivandrum one and half inches; Tinnevelly two; Coimbatore one; Cudalore one and half; Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Some extension northwards in Deccan of the area of rain.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S WORK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—However hopeful Mahatma Gandhi may be to get Swaraj by the end of this year, it is manly to stare facts full in the face. He ought to congratulate himself and the people for having achieved within one year what better and abler men than him could not boasted of having accomplished during their whole lifetime. When India gets Swaraj his name will be writ large in its history. After the tragedy of the Punjab, Mr. Gandhi has taught us one great thing and that is "*self-respect.*" Indians have realized beyond the shadow of a doubt that they have been the slaves of Englishmen, however much the latter may boast of having abolished slavery from the British Empire. That is no small achievement to his credit. If he fails to attain Swaraj, it would be no fault of his but a mere error of judgment on his part that he over-estimated India's strength in making such sacrifices as the occasion demanded. Rome was not built in a day. He undertook to educate 330 millions of Indians single-handed within a period of 12 months. If he succeeded, it would be the world's greatest miracle. Why then despair if he has partly failed in his Herculean task. Never say die but go ahead. If he is tired and disappointed in his political mission, there is equally good work before him. Let him unfurl the banner of Social Reforms. Here is metal more attractive. The canker is within and not without. His saintly teachings will achieve more in that direction than any amount of legislation. Far from retiring into solitude at the end of the year, as Mahatmaji intends, it would be better that he toils to ameliorate the lot of his countrymen and humanity in general. A study of his writings and speeches reveal in him a brave soldier with nothing but bone and skin and no flesh to lose. It is disheartening to read his final decision. It sounds like a widow's wail and drowns the whole of India in mourning and despair. Mahatmaja must revise his own decision.—Yours, etc.,

B. H. DAROOWALA.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much has been written and said on the approaching royal visit to this country, and gigantic efforts are being made towards the tour—proving an unqualified and overwhelming success—for no loyal or patriotic citizen demands that it should be otherwise. Yet as a means to enhance and ensure the success of the Royal tour, it would be well if the Government would stoop to consider (apart from the schemes of decoration and programme of amusements) what would forcibly and more beneficially appeal to the working classes in the interests of their well-being and existence.

It it universally known, and a recognised fact that there are several problems which from an Imperialistic standpoint invite immediate solution, and like the sword of Damocles are a constant menace to civilisation. One refers primarily to the present-day bugbear of unemployment. It is a veritable blot on the escutcheon of any Government however far advanced, and more especially in this great Dependency. This problem as one is aware is engaging the attention of the Prime Minister and the members of the Cabinet at "Home" during the present time, and the gravity of the situation is by no means eclipsed even by the trend of events relative to the solution of the Irish problem.

It is imperative that those who are set in authority, and profess to have a thorough knowledge of the complexity of Indian affairs in general, should set their house in order, and in respect to unemployment interest themselves on behalf of all communities, irrespective of caste and creed with a preference to ex-service men (followers included) and alleviate their difficulties in securing employment in any of the large towns or cities of India. This would be a step in the right direction, and would no doubt be approved and appreciated by His Royal Highness.

One does not profess to be acquainted with statistics, but it would prove of interest to know the number of literate and illiterate ex-service men British or Indian who adorn the "Roll" of unemployment in Bombay for instance.

We boast of a civilisation highly cultured, and while professing to live in an age of progress bid fair to succumb to the greed of self-aggrandisement which is gradually evincing a tendency to permeate certain sections of humanity, who it is no exaggeration to say owe their existence (practically at the present time) to the men who nailed their colours to the mast and sacrificed their all for the Empire.

There are no doubt several societies in India instituted with a view to grappling with the unemployment problem, but are these bodies of sufficient standing and influence to guarantee a "member" obtaining a livelihood? Personally one is inclined to the idea that commercial firms and railways do not as a rule officially recognise the existence of such unions, and therefore any recommendations however genuine they may be are generally confined to the realms of oblivion and are naturally lamentably ineffectual.

It would therefore be in the nature of a social stigma if the parade of ex-service men to meet H. R. H. on the 22nd November, 1921, should fall far short of being thoroughly representative, inasmuch as when one considers its initial character, and no display of pomp and pageantry would in a measure compensate should this event not reach the standard of patriotism for which it has been summoned.—Yours, etc.,

TOUJOURS PRET.

O. B. E'S. PLEASE NOTE.

(Associated Press.)

Ladies and gentlemen, appointed to the Order of the British Empire, who have not received their insignia or Warrants of the Appointment for the Order, are requested to communicate with the Registrar and Secretary, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James's Palace, S. W. 1.

MEERUT AUTUMN RACE.

FIRST DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Oct. 31.

The following are the horses left in for the first day in Meerut autmn race meeting.

THE GARMUKTSAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Balira 10-13, Irish Folly 8-1, Luna 8-6, Chatterbox 7-0.

PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Ballynacurra 11-7, Kishore 8-8, Wailly 8-4, Mooi 8-0, Countrymaid 7-13, I Wonder 7-7, Jerry 8-7.

THE TAYLOR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Highfield Lady 9-12, Forrard Away 9-7, Monsieur James 8-8, Cloak 8-7, Irish Folly 8-3, La Farine 7-7, Steel Barrell 7-7, Lady Primrose 7-7.

THE JODHPUR CUP.—Distance 2 miles over the chase course.

Bohnuk 11-10, Seaspray 10-10, Susie 10-10, Melton 10-10, Lady Disdain 10-10.

NAUHANDI PLATE.—Distance R. C. and 100 yards.

Honey 9-12, Garland 9-10, National 9-8, Varlet 9-0, Cartridge 8-12, Mubrook 8-10, Bolt Away 8-7, Turk 8-0, Fairy Gold 7-0, Rockfeller 7-0.

BIJNOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Red Duke 11-3, Maple 10-12, Belgraven 9-13, Cobble 9-7, Furious 8-1, Priscilla 7-1, Legacy 7-0, Cube Root 7-0, Delcassina 7-0, Perception 7-0.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCHES.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Recd. 0-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

To-day's Association Football Matches resulted as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Huddersfield T. 3.
Aston Villa 0, Middlesborough 2.
Blackburn R. 1, Sunderland 2.
Bolton W. 1, Birmingham 2.
Cardiff C. 2, West Bromwich A. 0.
Chelsea 4, Burnley 1.
Liverpool 1, Tottenham Hotspur 1.
Manchester U. 3, Manchester C. 1.
Newcastle U. 3, Preston N. E. 1.
Oldham A. 0, Everton 0.
Sheffield U. 1, Bradford City 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 1, Crystal Palace 3.
Bradford 2, The Wednesday 1.
Bristol City 1, Hull C. 0.
Clapton Orient 2, Notts C. 1.
Coventry City 1, Bury 2.
Derby County 1, Barnsley 0.
Nottingham F. 2, West Ham 0.
Rotherham C. 1, Fulham 0.
S. Shields 0, Port Vale 1.
Stoke 3, Leeds U. 0
Wolverhampton W. 1, Leicester 1.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN).

Ashington 0, Crewe A. 1.
Darlington 2, Durham C. 2.
Grimsby T. 0, Southport 0.
Halifax T. 1, Wigan Borough 2.
Hartlepools 1, Walsall 0.
Lincoln C. 1, Barrow 0.
Nelson 2, Chesterfield 0.
Stalybridge 4, Tranmere 0.
Stockport 3, Rochdale 0.
Wrexham 2, Accrington 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN).

Aberdere 4, Northampton 2.
Brighton 2, Charlton 0.
Exeter 1, Swindon T. 4.
Merthyr 0, Bristol 2.
Millwall 0, Swansea 0.
Norwich C. 4, Reading 1.
Plymouth 1, Newport 0.
Portsmouth 1, Luton 1.
Queen's Park Rangers 1, Brentford 1.
Southampton 2, Watford 0.
Southend 2, Gillingham 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 3, Third Lanark 0.
Airdrieonians 3, Falkirk 0.
Celtic 2, Ayr 1.
Clydebank 0, Dundee 3.
Hearts 2, Dumbarton 0.
Kilmarnock 1, Hibernians 1.
Morton 2, Albion Rovers 1.
Motherwell 1, St. Mirren 1.
Partick Thistle 1, Hamilton Acads. 0.
Queen's Park 2, Rangers 4.
Raith Rovers 1, Clyde 1.

POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES.

SUPPRESSION OF FACTS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, Inspector Ferguson charged Hirachand Dana (28), a Marwari merchant with theft of one copper pot valued at Rs. 7-5 belonging to the complainant Rupa Rama.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, defended the accused.

The judgment of the learned Presidency Magistrate which we give below discloses the facts of the case which are as under:—

The accused is a Marwari shopkeeper and deals in old and new copper and brass utensils and has his shop not far from Rupa Rama (complainant), who also deals in similar articles. About a month and a half ago, Rupa when he was in Poona missed a copper pot of the value of Rs. 7-5. He learnt of this from his servant Naruthmal, but no steps were taken to inform the police.

A PAWNED ARTICLE.

On the 10th instant Rupa was going along Jail Road, where the shop of the accused is situated. He was called by the accused to have a smoke. In the shop Rupa saw the pot and said it belonged to him. The accused said he got it by pledge from a man and had advanced Rs. 3-8. He also said that subsequently it was redeemed and was again bought by him for Rs. 7-8. He showed the three entries: (1) for Rs. 3-8 which was the pledge entry, (2) for Rs. 3-8 which was the redemption entry and (3) an entry for Rs. 10-8 which was the purchase entry (viz., Rs. 3-8 advanced plus Rs. 7 balance of the value making it Rs. 10-8). All these entries were examined by Rupa. The accused said he would give the pot after making enquiries. In the evening the accused offered the pot to Rupa provided he did not sell it for a fortnight pending further enquiries. This the complainant refused to do, so the accused too refused to hand over the pot.

THE NEXT STEP.

Rupa's next step was to inform the police about the disappearance of the pot which was seen in the accused's shop. The accused was then arrested on the same day at 8 p.m. In the first information Rupa does not charge the accused with theft or with receiving stolen property knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen property. He requested the police that enquiries should be instituted. In the witness-box Rupa said he did not believe the accused to be a thief or a dishonest receiver of the stolen property. He did not consider accused to be a thief or dishonest.

There is not an atom of evidence to convict the accused with so serious a charge. On the other hand the evidence points to the innocence of the accused. I therefore discharge him.

This case has entailed an hardship and brought about humiliation on the accused for which responsibility rests with the police.

I was informed that the investigation of this case was in the hands of Sub-Inspector Chavan but the charge-sheet was signed by Inspector Ferguson and the conduct of the case was in the hands of Inspector Ferguson. I regret to say that the conduct of the police has been high-handed. After examining the entries and receiving the accused's explanation, no police officer, who understands his business would ever think of taking action against the accused. Either no proper investigation was made and things were taken for granted or after proper investigation a deliberate attempt was made to sacrifice an innocent man for reasons best known to the police.

SUPRESSION OF FACTS.

As a matter of fact accused was arrested on the 10th instant at 8 p.m., but the charge-sheet shows 8 p.m., 11th instant. The suppression of fact that the accused has been in police custody for more than 24 hours is much more to be regretted and no sooner this practice is stopped the better it will be for the safety of the public.

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CONGRESS RELIEF WORK IN MALABAR.

URGENT NEED OF HELP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the instance of the Malabar residents' Committee, Kerala Relief Fund, Bombay, I have been sent by the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee to approach the generous public of Bombay for funds to enable it to continue the work of relieving the distress and suffering in unhappy Malabar consequent on the disturbed state of he district. The Congress Committee was the first in the field to take up the relief work. But owing to the refusal of facilities by the authorities to enable Congress workers to proceed to the disturbed areas, it had some difficulty in carrying on its work in the early stages. But the wholesale evacuation of the disturbed areas and the consequent concentration of the refugees in Calicut, Palghat, Trichur and a few other important centres remote from the actual areas of disturbance, the Committee has been enabled to devote all its energy and resources to the relief work. The Committee has made arrangements for relief at Calicut, Palghat and Trichur. At Calicut alone where there are four camps and of one of which I was in charge, the number of refugees receiving Congress help amounted to 3,500 on the 20th instant, on which day I left Calicut. A telegram has since been received from Secretary that the number has reached 9,000. The number must have increased still more by now as the latest news indicate that the situation has not at all improved. The public outside Malabar are not perhaps aware of the heavy odds against which the Congress Committee has to carry on its work. The authorities have been not only ignoring the work done by the Committee but also fettering it by denying the Committee such facilities as are in their power to give. The discouraging reply made by the Government of Madras to the request of Mr. Rajagopal Achari, the General Secretary of the Congress, for facilities to go to Malabar and to do relief work will be still fresh in the minds of the public. The request made by Mr. Kesava Menon, Secretary of the Kerala Congress Committee, for a pass to enable Congress workers to proceed to the disturbed area for relief work was not complied with. But worse than all, the police have been interfering with our work by petty annoyances and obstruction. The so-called Non-Official Committee has never shown any disposition to co-operate with the Congress Committee or to take the Congress workers into their confidence. Its representatives have in their communications to the public studiously refrained from making any reference to the work of the Congress Committee. But in spite of all these difficulties and discouragement, the Congress Committee has been steadily carrying on its work and no further proof of the substantial work it is doing is necessary than the fact that 9,000 refugees are now receiving Congress help. It may safely be said that the Central Relief Committee of which Mr. Devadhar is the Vice-President would have found it impossible to cope with the work of relief if the Congress Committee had not been taking on its shoulders a substantial portion of its burden. The Congress Committee has a number of active and devoted whole-time workers at its disposal and with its experience of the work it has been doing among the masses for months past, it has every facility for carrying on the work of relief. Under the circumstances, I need hardly remind the public of Bombay that the Committee has a claim on their support and help. Considering the magnitude of the work, the funds at the disposal of the Committee are very limited.

The Central Khilafat Committee has contributed Rs. 10,000. The Congress Working Committee has voted Rs. 50,000 of which Rs. 10,000 has been paid. When we had only 3,500 refugees the daily expense came to more than Rs. 400. With the rapid increase in the number of refugees the daily expense must have been more than trebled so that our funds have neared exhaustion. I understand that the balance of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned by the Working Committee will be soon sent to Calicut. But even that cannot last long. I, therefore, appeal to the generous public of Bombay to come to the help of the Congress Committee at Calicut. I particularly appeal to the Congress organisations in Bombay to move in the matter and to help their sister organisation at Kerala to carry on the work of service, which true to the traditions of the Congress it has been carrying on against tremendous odds.

P. RAMUNNI MENON,
Representative,
Kerala Congress Committee.

Sirdar Griha,
Bombay, 31st Oct.

APPEAL FOR MORE FUNDS.

II.

Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon wires from Calicut under date 29th October.

The alarming increase every day in the number of refugees is causing considerable anxiety. Men and women, rich and poor, young and old, all alike crowd into the Congress office every morning, seeking relief. Sjt. Madhavan Nair is engaged in making enquiries about the new comers and questioning them about their circumstances. Much care is taken to see that only genuine refugees are supported. In spite of it the number keeps on swelling rapidly. In Calicut alone 8,258 persons are receiving support now, 3050 of them being children below the age of ten. Trichur reports 526 and Palghat 153 refugees. We have just organised a labour bureau to provide work for the able-bodied and Mr. S. Chidambra Nath is in charge of that Department. Chadra making, mat-making, choir-matting, carding cotton, are some of the works that are being done by the refugees in the Congress camps.

It is difficult for people outside the district to realise the magnitude of the work that the Congress organisation has undertaken. It is nearly a month now since we began our work or relief. Considering the situation at present we are, sure that the relief work would have to be continued for at least six months more. The situation cannot be met unless the whole of India continuously support the Congress relief Committee with ample funds. We are confident that our countrymen would not let the bleeding and starving Malabar suffer for lack of support. We have wired to the leaders of the different Provinces to organise meetings under Congress auspices to collect funds for our relief work and we are sure that our appeal would be promptly responded to. A gentleman from Bombay informs me that Mr. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society, in the course of his speech in the Servants of India Society Hall, Bombay regarding relief work in Malabar, said that the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee was not doing any relief work and that the Central Relief Committee, meaning the non-official committee started under official auspices, was the only body which had the confidence of the people. I am sure a gentleman of the position of Mr. Devadhar would not mislead the public even for the success of the *Humanitarian* work that he has undertaken in Malabar. I hope my informant is mistaken.

ACUTE DISTRESS.

III.

The following has been addressed to the "Editor of the 'Tribune,' Lahore, by Lala Lajpat Rai:—

Sir,—I have received the following telegram from Calicut which speaks for itself:—

"Congress relief work, Malabar, progressing steadily. Over 7,000 refugees receiving Congress relief already. Number increasing hourly. Funds exhausting. Situation growing anxious Pray hold public meeting Congress auspices. Appeal people. Save starvation Malabar. Delay response would cause untold miserp—Kesava Menon."

May I appeal to the generous people of the Punjab to respond to the call of the distressed Malabarese? Both the Hindus and Mussalmans owe a duty to their afflicted brethren there, which they should lose no time in performing, as otherwise it may be too late. I appeal to the Hindus to come to the aid of their co-religionists as it is they who have suffered most for this mad outburst. I appeal to the Mussalmans, as they are under special obligation to show that they have no sympathy with those who have committed these outrages on their Hindu countrymen in Malabar. The sacred cause of Hindu-Muslim unity requires that the Mussalmans should take special steps to show their active sympathy with the Hindu victims of the Malabar tragedy. We know that the generosity of the Province has already been sufficiently taxed by the Tilak Swarajya Fund, and the Khilafat Fund, and we also know that the poorer classes have been hit hard by the high prices of food and that there is a great deal of distress in the Punjab itself, but there are thousands of people who can still afford to give something for the alleviation of distress in Malabar. Let us save from luxuries and from the expected *tamashas* has in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales and give it towards feeding the starving thousands of Malabar. My heart goes forth in full sympathy to the Malabarese whose country is one of the most beautiful spots on God's earth and who are the kindest and the most loving of all Indians. May I hope that my appeal will not go in vain. The Congress Committees all through the Punjab, will bestir themselves to do the needful. Even if we can only do a little, that little should be done without delay.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When I wrote yesterday on the above topic, I was not aware of "the explanation" which Mr. Devdhar has sent you *anent* Mr. Abdur Rahman's complaint. Mr. Abdur Rahiman has now been made to pay the penalty for his temerity in writing to the Press. Perhaps, in this connection it would not be amiss to recall the name of my friend Lala Goverdhan Das of Lahore.—and now of Bombay, too,—who was sent to jail for venturing to tell the outside world of the excesses that were committed by the civilian—cum—military caste in the Punjab!

Apart from this little digression I am glad to find that Mr. Devadhar has emphatically denied that any distinction is intended to be made between one class of sufferers and another. But it is quite patent from Mr. Devdhar's unvarnished statement that up to now, at any rate, the Moplah women and children had not counted in the estimation of Mr. Devadhar and his patrons!

Another letter which appears in your issue of this morning under the signature of "the Secretaries, Kerala Relief Fund, Bombay," will help to emphasise still further the true inwardness of the movement of which Mr. Devdhar is in the happy position of being Vice-President! The Secretaries of the Kerala Relief Fund have mentioned how the Congress and Khilafat workers have been restricted in their movements—and the reason is not difficult to guess. And the Willingdonian officials, whose anti-Khilafat and anti-N. C. O' zeal is only too well-known, *pace* Mr. Thomas!—probably think that to discredit the Khilafat and N. C. O. movements effectively is to enable some one else to appear in the role of God-fathers to suffering humanity in Malabar. The question is "will the public of this presidency lend themselves to be the unconscious tools of bureaucrats?" I know the public of Bombay and we may trust to their good sense and ready appreciation of facts to show by their conduct that they are not so gullible as to be taken in by pious assurances. And before they unloose their purse strings they would like to have more solid and convincing proof that the movement led by Mr. Devadhar is absolutely cosmopolitan and non-political. And no better proof can be forthcoming than the ensurement to Congress and Khilafat workers of absolute freedom and unfettered discretion to undertake relief work among their brothers and sisters of the Kerala Province, according to their own lights and in their own way."

There is one other point which deserves to be touched here. It will be remembered that a paragraph was circulated some days ago from official quarters that the Prince of Wales was anxious to see that most of the moneys set apart towards the expenses of his reception was used in relieving distress among the people. Why then should Mr. Devadhar not appeal to the Bombay Government to give at least four out of the eight lakhs set apart for pompous and futile pageants and illuminations, to be devoted to the succouring of the poor and suffering in Malabar? Mr. Devadhar enjoys the special esteem and patronage of the Governments of Bombay, Madras, and we can have a real test of his and the Government's sincerity in the measure of the Government's appreciation of Mr. Devadhar's work and words. The public may be left to be tapped by the Congress and Khilafat organizations.

Mr. Devadhar can tap, besides the Government, those title-holders, Rajas, Nababs and anti-Congress and anti-Khilafat fraternity, for the funds which he wants to raise, and if he and his co-workers confine their activities to these quarters, we shall have no quarrel with them.—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN NATIONALIST.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

V.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been following in the "Bombay Chronicle" for the last two or three days the letters and queries which Mr. Devadhar's appeal in your and other Bombay papers for Malabar Relief seems to have provoked. The unfortunate tendency, I am afraid, is to make this purely humanitarian matter a party question. It is most regrettable that it should be so.

Where suffering and sorrow are concerned and the fountains of life heave up with impregnated feeling, where is the place for party or politics? Where poor, suffering, afflicted men and women are concerned is it the relief rendered, the help brought which is important or the channel through which it comes? Mr. Devadhar's efforts have been stigmatised as "Government-inspired." Without attempting to answer it let us for a moment consider why we should not take advantage of the usefulness of his Committee in being more helpful to our unfortunate brethren even if it should be so. If his Committee have a greater influence with the Government, then the distressed helpless women and children of the rebels will be even more easily accessible to them to help, and to bring them the rescue. Why, shouldn't we then strengthen their hands and give our support to them? It has been suggested that Lord Willingdon's Government is determined to discountenance Non-co-operation, and that since Mr. Devadhar's Committee is inspired by the Governor, it should be discredited. The Non-co-operators profess to be idealists who work regardless of reward. Well then, is the usefulness of the work and the extent of the relief, or their credit which is precious in their eyes? —Yours, etc.

R. R.

PRESENT SITUATION IN MALABAR.

MR. MENNON'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. P. Ramunni Menon, Representative of the Karla Congress Committee, will speak on the "Present situation in Malabar." Mr. K. K. Suntoke will take the chair.

KHILAFAT WORKERS SENTENCED.

Mr. Keshav Menon wires from Calicut:—

Mr. Mahomed Abdulrahiman, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Khilafat Committee, was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of disseminating false information. Mr. Mohamad, who belongs to Cranganore, in the Cochin State, is a young man of 25. He was a student in the honours class and in obedience to the call of the country he non-cooperated and took up national work. He was elected secretary of the Kerala Provincial Khilafat Committee and as such was doing excellent work in forming and organising sub-committee—in different parts of Kerala. He was one of the members of the Kerala Congress Relief Committee.

On receiving news of his arrest his mother, Ayisumma, sent the following telegram to the Khilafat Office, Calicut:—"Be courageous. Continue our work tenfold. Inform my son that his family is glad of his suffering for the cause of religion and country."

Mr. Hassankoya, Joint Secretary of the Calicut Khilafat Committee has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or undergo another six months' imprisonment for distributing some leaflets. He was one of the best workers in Malabar ever since the beginning of the Non-Cooperation movement. He threw his heart and soul into it and endeared himself to the Hindus by his sincerity and earnestness.

MOPLAH TROUBLES A WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. MAHMUD.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, M. A., P. H. D., Bar-at-law, who like Mr. Mazharul Haque is a leader of the Khilafat movement in Behar and who came to Karachi in connection with the trials, looked to me, with his very mild face, Gandhi cap and Khaddar dress, more like a mild Bombay Guzrati follower of the Mahatma than a Mussalman leader with fierce and burning convictions. He gave up British law to expound the Koranic law to his co-religionists.

My first question was: "Is non-violence a creed or a policy with Mussalmans of India?"

"I must frankly tell you" he began, "that our religion sanctions violence under certain emergencies. But on account of the Mahatmaji's influence over us and the advice given by the Ali Brothers, who in season and out of season have preached non-violence, because they thought Indians could achieve their purposes by following the Mahatma's creed we are committed now to a policy of non-violence, a splendid proof of which has now been given to the world not only by the utter lack of violence but even the lack of excitement throughout the country on account of the arrest of the famous leaders."

"But, sir, the absence of violence may be due to the military arrangements made by the Government!"

"Tush" he exclaimed "can Government keep down people from Himalayas to Cape Comorin by military force? Look at the deluded Moplahs. They are facing guns with sticks and swords. A Muslim determined to commit violence never cares for the consequence that might befall him and takes whatever weapons he has. He will rush headlong. Therefore I claim that the wonderful calm and peace prevailing in the country is the splendid result of preaching the doctrines of Ahimsa. Government itself is surprised that people are so calm. It must thank the N. C. O. leaders for turning the people's anger into the non-violent channel of Non-Co-operation. Given this self-restraint on the part of the masses we will reach our goal as early as possible."

"But" I cynically observed, "it may be due to the movement being artificially engineered; and also because the inciters are getting removed one by one that peace is not disturbed. Is it not a proof that the masses are unaffected?"

"My good sir" he replied warmly" the bureaucrats cannot have it both ways; to attribute all violence on the part of the masses like the Moplahs to the work of Non-co-operators when it takes place in order to damn us and our movement; and then claim credit for themselves and their repression when there is peace. To say non-co-operators are misleading the masses and therefore the masses must be protected by means of the Aman Sabhas in one breath and then to say that the masses are unaffected by the movement in another breath is a feat worthy only of the bureaucracy. The Aman Sabhas are a bureaucratic movement to the glory of the Non-co-operation movement. I am, therefore, strongly of opinion that by removing the leaders, Government wants to pricipitate matters and I am glad the masses have given the lie direct to this fond hope."

"You are feeding people on the hopes of Swaraj and removal of Khilafat grievance by the end of this year. Will it not be a terrible disillusionment to them when these objects are not achieved and will not the consequent re-action lead to disaster?"

"I am not a prophet and cannot prophesy. We have done our part of the duty in keeping people calm. Let the other party, if it is wise, submit to the people's will and remove their grievances and gracefully yield Swaraj to them."

"What, in your opinion, may I ask is the Moplah rebellion due to?"

"The minds of the Moplahs are, doubtless, upset on account of the misfortunes that have overtaken the Khilafat. Local repression and agrarian grievances added fuel to the fire. Doctrines of Non-co-operation had no time to filter down. The crisis was precipitated by the folly of local officialdom. If one leader like Mr. Mohamed Ali was permitted to go there he could have brought the misguided people round. It is a warning to the powers that be not to overtax Muslim patience and to permit peaceful non-co-operation propaganda amongst the Moplas.

"What do you think of the possibilities of an Afghan invasion of India.?"

"Take it from me it is a bogey created by the enemies of Hindu Muslim unity. It was invented to frighten the Hindus during the war. It is the last trump card in the hands of the Bureaucrat which he is adroitly playing. I am sorry to see that some Hindus are taken in. I can assure you there is absolutely no fear of Afghan invasion. If the Afghans come to India in order to conquer it every Indian Mussalman would fight them with his life. The future Swaraj of India must be a Swaraj of all races, even the Englishman included and not a Muslim Raj."

"But if Swaraj is not attained, and Khilafat grievance not removed by the end of the year will Muslims go on Hijrat leaving the country to Hindus and Englishmen?"

"The last Hijrat" he said "was not inaugurated by responsible Muslim leaders or the Central Khilafat Committee. It is for responsible Muslim leaders to decide the course of action in the event of the failures you suggest. Even if the Muslims leave the country it will be only to come back to their old homes trimphant to enjoy complete fredom of worship."

"May I know whether pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina is valid under the present condition?"

"According to the law of Islam" he replied, "prayer at and pilgrimage to Holy Places is not valid so long as it is in non-Muslim control."

"But wait please. Surely, King Hussain is not a non-Muslim. Arabia is not under non-Muslim control. It is in the hands of an independent King."

Dr. Mahmud pitied me for my ignorance and went on "King Hussain has not obtained the sanction of our Khilafat to act as his agent. Hussain himself says he is not Khalifa, and he is right, Pilgrimage is not valid to believing Mussalmans because to all intents and purposes the Holy Places are in the hands of a puppet King, though a Mussalman who is the agent of the British and not of the acknowledged Khalifa of Islam.

And the number of pilgrims has immensely decreased."

"What of social boycott which some ardent spirits preach against cooperators and those employed in the civil and military services?"

"Our religion does not prohibit us from socially boycotting all cooperators. But committed to non-violent Non-Co-operation, we cannot cause pain to those who are not with us."

"Thanks so much for this mercy," I said, "and let us turn to the question of Nationalism and Pan-Islamism."

"This is another bogey created by parties to separate the races of India. There is also a confusion about this in men's minds. Please do not hit the one against the other. The spirit of Pan-Islam in one word, is to wish the safety and happiness of all Muslims living outside this country; for our Holy Prophet has said: "You are all brothers in Islam." "One can be a staunch Muslim and at the same time a staunch Nationalist as one can be a staunch Hindu and a staunch Indian. Religion is a matter of personal belief though it is the one fact of life. But Nationalism binds us all. A good Muslim is a better Indian patriot. Nationalism and Pan-Islam are not antagonistic."

"Is N.C.O. movement a form of Jehad"? I asked.

He said: "It is in a way. It is a movement which goes against the law of Islam."

"What percentage of representation do you Muslims want under Swaraj"?

"Do not think", he said, "that there would be much trouble about this matter. There may be differences of opinion here and there, but they can be easily adjusted and will not cause estrangements. All former Muslim Governments were national Governments though the Kings happened to be Mussalmans. Swaraj will be a national Government and all communities under it will have their due share of representation."

"Now, what of the cow question"?

"It will be settled very soon" was the eager reply. "A very large body of Mussalmans are trying to settle it provided their Hindu brothers will keep a little patience. Even the Amir of Afghanistan and H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad have prohibited cow-slaughter in their Dominions. Sheikh-ul-Islam of Constantinople has issued a *fatwa* asking Muslims of India not to sacrifice cow and during Muslim rule in India our Kings have prohibited it in some shape or other. Babar, the first Mugal Emperor, had left a secret will to his son Humayun in which he asked the latter to promote feelings of cordiality between Hindu and Mussalman by abstaining from cow sacrifices. The original document of Babar is now with me which was also published in the country."

About the Charka and spinning, Dr. Mahmud says that there are good many traditions of the Holy Prophet in their favour.

"As to Swadeshi when the Prophet himself was dressed in his days in home-spun rough cloth, why should not Indian Mussalmans", he asked, "observe that great tradition"?

I pointed out to the Doctor: "Those who are spendthrifts are the brothers of Satan, says the Koran, and asked him 'how do you then defend this burning of cloths?"

He said the general concensus of opinion was against burning and he seemed to me to share the same view.

I was glad to find at least one point of agreement between us both. I thanked him heartily for submitting himself patiently to a little bombardment and then withdrew.—"The Sind Observer."

AIL-INDIA MAHASHWARI WORKING COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA Oct. 29.

The first meeting of All-India Maheshwari Working Committee of Maheshawari Mahasabha will be held at Khaparkheda Station Pipariya, Itarsi-Jubbulpore section on 8th November. All the members are cordially invited to attend. Many important questions will be laid before the Committee for consideration. Since there has been neither election nor nomination from Bihar and Orissa, any body is welcome from that Province. Arrangements for accommodation and conveyance are made in a suitable manner. The presence of members is earnestly solicited.

PROPOSED CUSTOMS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Sir,—The establishment of a Cooperative Society for the benefit of members of a certain department is indeed a very good idea. But if the Society is set up by certain individuals to enable "Some" to enjoy to the fullest extent the benefit in the name of the whole lot concerned, while the majority is left in the cold it becomes a selfish idea.

It is really sad to relate that such an idea is about to materialize in the Custom's Department. There is already at present in existence in the said Department such a thing as a "Loan and Grant Fund." It is as beneficial as any Cooperative Society can be. But so far no one but the "favourites" of the heads have been able to enjoy its benefits to the fullest extent. If those who propose to institute a Cooperative Society for the good of the members of the Department, have really any interest at heart for all the members concerned, I would request them to see that the defects that mar the good name of the one existing establishment are not repeated in the new society. Otherwise it would be far wiser a thing to think no more of the idea, than they would of building a skyscraper when they cannot afford to have a leakless roof overhead.

Hope you will give the above an early publication. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

"MEMBER."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Diwali.

Public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalay, Mr. P. R. Mennon to speak on the "Present Situation in Malabar," Mr. K. K. Suntoke to preside, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Fazulbhoy M[illers] the Currimbhoy Mills, Ebrahim Pab[ai] Mills, the Crescent Mills Co., and the [Fa]Mills, 137, Esplanade Road, 4-15 p.m., p.m., 4-25 p.m., and 4-35 p.m. respectively. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.

Second LL.B. Exam. Results, University [Ha] 6-30 p.m.

Late Sir P. M. Mehta's Sixth Anniver[sary] celebration, Marwari Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

The steamer "Delta" with the English m[ail] leaves at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The mail steamer "Egypt" which left Bombay on the 15th instant arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 29th instant.

The mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the outward Mails of the 29th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday next.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

By kind permission of the Band President and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), weather permitting.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The story of "The Path She Chose," that photodrama announced this week at the Alexandra Cinema Theatre, was written by Ida M. Evans, whose pen drawings of American feminine characters have won her fame in the literary and dramatic world. It first appeared in a popular magazine and was purchased by "Universal" as a vehicle for its youthful star, Anne Cornwall, who has the title role in this absorbing tale.

LATE MR. TULSEYDAS MOHONJI KARACHI.

Mr. T. M. Karani, a leading Share Broker of Bombay, died the other day to the great regret of the people of Mangrol, his native place. His sound logical sense and his impartial and unfaltering judgment made him a useful member of the Arbitration of Share Bazar. His metto "straigh forward" taught him to admire and appreciate Mahatma Gandhi's religio-political warfare and he worked as the Vice-President of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee.

PATNA HANDWEAVING EXHIBITION.

The Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, issues the following communique:—

In connection with the All-India Handweaving Exhibition to be held at Patna from November 28th till December 4th next, the Government of Madras have offered a prize of Rs. 100 for the best appliance for weaving solid borders of various widths. This prize will be give in addition to those already notified.

A FATAL ASSAULT

The Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Dhondia Santoo (24) who died in his room at Dharavi on Saturday last.

The evidence showed that on Saturday last when the deceased was going to his work he was assaulted by a Madrasi named Walr Sulamuthu.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

The successful production of "The New Shop-Girl" marked the commencement of the third week of the Bandman season in Bombay. Not only have this bright little company of performers proved themselves to be very capable people where repertoire work is concerned-but by their freshness and enthusiasm they have succeeded in establishing themselves, for the season, at all event, in the good books of very appreciative audiences.

Monday saw a repetition of "Afgar." Those who care for a good splash of colour and picturesqueness have plenty of it here. "Afgar" and "Irene" are undoubtedly the best shows so far produced.

The production of "Who's Hooper" on Thursday next should prove a great attraction. I remember W. H. Berry in the London cast of this popular musical comedy, needless to say W. H. B. was the thing without a doubt. We await the Bombay production with keen interest. In the meantime we are to have two performances of "The Maid of the Mountains," first show this evening. I hear, May de Sousa is to play the title part. We were only thinking how splendidly this famous role of Jose Collins would have suited Dora Dolaro, whose charming voice and presence is so very like that of the original maid of the mountains.

Harry Reynolds these days seems to be rather wasted, such an excellent Bass voice as Mr. Reynolds possesses, has no right to be lying dorment, so to speak through so many performances.

What a delightful little dancer Beryl Lucina is. Her charming dancing numbers are quite a pleasing feature of several of the shows.

Eric Masters possesses an excellent voice, and has quite a lot of work to do one way and another, but he hardly strikes us as feeling at home in several of his parts.

Jerry Verno, Jack Crichton and Dan Mansfield seem to be very popular the eccentricities of Jack Crichton appear to amuse every one. Tom Scott is very good.

Of Madeline Rossiter, probably the most popular member of the company we have already on several occasions spoken very highly, and to Bombay audiences the accomplishments of Madeline Rossiter are widely known.

Dolly Prince who created such a success in "Irene," is another accomplished young lady, and certainly a very welcome addition to the Bandman Company.

"The Girls" silant beauties we believe we said on a previous occasion, not so, beauties yes but silent no. Some of the small speaking parts given to several of these fluffy young things, have been exceedingly well spoken.

Last but not least the staging of the Bandman productions for a place like the East can be said to have been creditable achievements, and being fortunate to have the all-important item the orchestra in the capable hands of Jean Desormes leaves little in that direction to be desired.

EGYPT AND BRITAIN.

"BEHAVE AS A NATION."

BERNARD SHAW'S ADVICE TO EGYPTIANS.

REMARKABLE SPEECHES.

From our own correspondent.

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The meeting held at the Mortimer Hall on September 12th to bid farewell to the delegation of Labour members proceeding to Egypt to study the political situation in that country, was notable for a remarkable speech by Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who occupied the chair. The meeting received little attention from the London Press, which makes a practice of ignoring meetings in support of Irish, Egyptian or Indian national rights and when Mr. Shaw made his closing utterance the reporters had already left the hall. The following account of the meeting, however, is an authentic report communicated by one who was present. This of special interest in view of the declaration made by the Labour M.P.'s, after their nation, in favour of Egypt's independence, as stated in Reuter's telegram published yesterday.

Among those who were on the platform were Professor W. Makram Ebeid, Envoy of Zaghloul Pasha, Mr. I. E. Swann, M.P., Mr. I. Lawson, M.P., Mr. William Lunn, M.P., Mr. Syud Hossain (President, London Indian Association), and Mr. Langdon Davies.

BERNARD SHAW.

In opening the meeting Mr. Shaw said:—I may remind you that, for 40 years past, we, that is to say, the British Empire—have occupied Egypt, and we are under an absolutely solemn pledge to evacuate Egypt. (Hear, hear and applause.) When we gave that pledge, we did not mention any date, consequently an evacuation on any date practically up to the Judgment Day may be considered as in fulfilment of our pledge. (Laughter.)

Well, that being so, we are getting very curious to know, some of us, as to what is going on in Egypt. We receive extremely conflicting accounts. We receive official accounts, we receive popular accounts, and we receive, rather more rarely, accounts from the people who really know. The people never know, but a few people who really take the trouble to find out, and who are neither officials nor in the usual sense popular, *they* do know something about it, and I hope some of those gentlemen will be able to tell you this evening what is going on.

You see, this "Empire business" that we are in has become rather a difficult one because of the introduction of modern democracy. Now, in the old times, when there was no nonsense about democracy—(laughter)—you could form a Government, and if you were to occupy or annex any particular distant place you could appoint a man to look after that place, it was his business to know something about it and do the very best he could, and he was responsible for it. But now, thanks to the blessed invention of democracy, it is nobody's business, nobody has any responsibility at all. If you complain to Mr. Lloyd George, or any modern Minister, about it he says: "Well, the thing is in the hands of the people; the people settle the whole thing by their vote; whatever goes on is the result of their vote."

You can just imagine what the upshot of that type of thing is. If you want to know anything about Egypt the only means you have of knowing anything about Egypt, or Ireland, is to read the newspapers, and you know perfectly well that whenever you see anything about Egypt in the newspapers you do not read it, you turn to Charlie Chaplin, you turn to Mr. Beckett, and "Boy" McCormick, and so on, and you read the things that really interest you. (Laughter.)

And you must also remember that, the Press being the only means of information, under the influence of democracy the Press is undergoing a very remarkable change. When I was a young man newspapers contained news, though they also contained a good deal of political comment. When I began life every self-respecting journalist always started his paper by a dissertation on foreign policy, usually about Lord Palmerston. He knew nothing about foreign policy, he possibly knew less about Lord Palmerston (laughter)—but at any rate he had to keep up a sort of convention of that kind. Then, fortunately, they began to teach the people of this country to read. They did not teach them anything else, and they did not teach them that very well, but they taught them sufficiently to read the newspapers. Accordingly, those people who were speculating in newspapers found that it paid to give the people what they wanted, and the people did not want politics.

So I think, if we want really to find out something about Egypt—and, as I say, the official sources are somewhat biassed, there is a conflict of opinion—the only thing is to do what some of us on this platform, are going to do—go out and see for ourselves. (Loud applause.)

It is very important, you know, because you must remember that it is no use going to a man who lives in Egypt. He never knows anything about it. (Laughter). To refer once more to Palmerston, Palmerston said a very true thing; he said: "If you want to be thoroughly misled on a subject, go and consult the man who has lived there for 20 years and speaks the language like a native." (Renewed laughter.) You really want to have a stranger who knows nothing about it, and you want to get the sort of impression that he gets in the first week, because it is very important in a Court of Criminal Law to have jurymen who have never been in Court before, except, once or twice in the dock, on charges more or less trivial—(laughter)—the reason being that you cannot leave the lives and liberties of people in the hands of lawyers and persons of that type who are seeing these things every day and are accustomed to treat them as though they are of no importance. You must have men who come fresh to it, and although we shall hear to-night Egyptian gentlemen, their sense of what is happening in Egypt must be frightfully dulled because they are living in Egypt. Just as I am not impressed with what is going on in Ireland, because I have lived there, I have taken the standard of it, just as a lobster gets used to being boiled. (Laughter.) If you want to know anything about the feeling of the lobster, you will have to consult some other kind of crustacean who has never been boiled in his life. (Renewed laughter).

To-night we are to give a sort of send-off to those gentlemen who have never been boiled, who are going to ascertain what those who have been boiled have received at the hands of the British Government. Some native friends will address you, and although they will speak to you with the disadvantage I have described, you can allow for that disadvantage, and if they give you an unfavourable account to some extent, you may conclude from the point of view of an Englishman matters are about twice as bad as the speakers point them out to be, because, as I say, they are handicapped by having lived out there. (Loud applause).

Now I will ask Professor Makram Ebeid to address you.

PROFESSOR MAKRAM EBEID.

Professor W. Makram Ebeid, who was received with cheers again and again renewed, said:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It does not seem to require the fertile imagination of an oriental to be able to believe, as I do firmly believe, that this modest ceremony marks the advent of a new era in the relations of the East and West. An era of sympathy and love, based upon our common humanity and upon the principle of democracy, will, I hope and believe, be substituted for the present regime of imperialism. (Hear, hear).

WESTERN IMPERIALISM.

So far the East has only known the West through imperialism—an imperialism of the country, allowing its inhabitants such crubs of knowledge and education as would merely make the country habitable and profitable to its European taskmasters. "Fatten the body and starve the soul" is the motto of modern imperialism. (Cheers). The net result of Western imperialistic designs on the East is that for some centuries past oriental countries, which had, in the days of their freedom, played such a prominent part in the moulding of human thought and progress, have been reduced to a state of apathy which has made it difficult for them to contribute their own share to the progress of humanity. Millions and millions of human beings could, had they been allowes a full measure of freedom and culture, have left their mark on the history of humanity and materially accelerated the march of civilization. But imperialism and liberalism, imperialism and independent thought, as also imperialism and free education cannot apparently live under the same roof. (Hear, hear). (Voice: Has not Britain civilised Egypt?) No, I think we rather civilised Europe! Britain has accomplished some purely material or administrative reforms which were primarily to the benefit of British and foreign creditors; but she did nothing for the Egyptians directly (Hear, hear). To take but the example of education, Lord Cromer felt no scruples about giving effect to an educational policy which impartial Englishmen called a disgrace but which was quite in harmony with his imperialistic designs and inclinations. His main object was to avoid at all costs the production of "troublesome Nationalists" and to train as many Government clerks as possible. With this praiseworthy object in view, he reduced the number of Higher Schools, discouraged the idea of an Egyptian University and curtailed the secondary course of education from five to three years, dispensing with such futile studies as Egyptian history, higher literature, art, ethics and philosophy and, in short, any form of culture which he deemed unnecessary for the equipment of a Government clerk! Indeed, had it not been for the almost superhuman on efforts of the Egyptian people in counteracting such policy by clamouring for an improved programme of studies, establishing a University of their own and hundreds of private schools throughout the country, as also sending thousands of young Egyptians to Europe, Lord Cromer would probably have succeeded in his destructive policy against Egyptian nationalism and manhood (Applause).

The net result of British Imperialism in Egypt is that it has brought about a British protectorate, notwithstanding solemn declarations by British statesmen pledging England's honour to the evacuation of the country and scouting the idea of a British protectorate as being, in Mr. Gladstone's words, "absolutely at variance with the principles and views of His Majesty's Government and the pledges they have given.' Lord Cromer himself and Sir Eldon Gorst formally declared that the British Government had no intention of altering the political status of Egypt. I would remind our honourable Chairman that a time limit was indeed, repeatedly fixed for evacuation.

Far be it from me to accuse all these statesmen of deliberate bad faith. An imperialist may be personally good or bad, but the system of imperialism is essentially bad and cruel, and its results, intentional or unintentional, are inevitably bad. The Egyptians will, however, never tolerate imperialism or imperialists. Egypt never was, nor will be a part of the British Empire. (Loud and repeated applause).

An ordinary, and almost inevitable, offshoot of imperialism is militarism. Our distinguished chairman, in his preface to 'John Bull's other Island,' said, in connection with the Denshaw horrors, that "in the countries in which the Government does not rest upon the consent of the people, it must rest on military coercion." The Egyptian Government has been resting on military coercion, in the form of martial law, for the last eight years, because the Egyptians have made it clear that the British rule in Egypt does not rest upon their consent (Cheers).

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Several patriots are now in prison undergoing heavy sentences and being treated as criminals, the more humane differentiation, between political and ordinary prisoners being denied to us in Egypt. This brings to my mind one of those sad, pathetic incidents which characterise militarism in all ages and climes. Some of my students at the Law School are now undergoing sentence of penal servitude, varying from three to fifteen years, because they were accused of participating in the publication of seditious circulars. The British advocate of two of them—a gentleman and a man of heart, who almost wept for them when they were condemned believed in their innocence as much as I did, and thought that if the worst came to the worst they would be sentenced to a fine of a few months' imprisonment. Yet, ladies and gentlemen, they have been condemned to ten and twelve year's penal servitude! Far be it from me to attack the integrity or personal honesty of the judges. Not the judges, but the system itself, militarism, is wicked and cruel. Think of those young men, so full of life and hope, with the hearts of patriots and martyrs, being condemned to a cruel imprisonment and treated in the same manner as if they were murderers and thieves! Myheart shudders with horror at the darkness which is swallowing up their bright lives. But they never wavered nor feared. On hearing their awful sentences, they—all

of them—stood up in their boxes and cheered again and again their beloved country and the realisation of its freedom even at the price of their own, and marched to their doom with bold, firm steps. (Loud, prolonged cheers). Well do I remember one pathetic incident. The father of one of them, an old man who had all his hopes centred in his bright, brilliant boy, always at the top of his class, came to me as I was going to see them in prison and asked me with tears in his eyes to take a little packet to his son. The packet contained some verses from the Koran which the young man was to wear as a protection against evil. Ladies and gentlemen, I have no doubt, I—a Christian—that those Holy verses will guard him against the Evil One. I have no doubt that whatever bodily sufferings they may undergo, God will guard and protect their souls against the bitterness of a cruel fate. Moreover, I have every confidence that you will agree with me that it is not only merciful but right and just that all our political prisoners should be released at once, if England is desirous of pursuing a policy of friendship and not of hostility and coercion. (Loud cheers).

MARTIAL LAW.

In the pamphlet which has just been distributed to you, a short description is given of the present reign of terror in Egypt. Military coercion is intensified in honour of the official negotiations! Not only are patriots imprisoned and exiled, often without trial, but also demonstrations are repressed by violence, public speeches and meetings prohibited, and newspapers suppressed without notice, all of which measures are intended to stifle any opposition to the negotiations which are now being conducted between the British and Egyptian Governments. Both Governments are anxious to have a calm atmosphere for the fulfilment of their designs and are obviously of opinion that it is better to have a forced calm than no calm at all. We are asked to believe that the Adly Ministry is negotiating a friendly agreement with England on the basis of Egypt's undoubted independence, and that the present reign of terror is to pave the way for that millenium of friendship and liberty!! I think you will agree with me that such premises do not lead to such conclusions and that oppressive measures are in no way suggestive of good faith. (Hear, hear.)

ZAGHLOUL—ADLY ISSUE.

It has been objected by the Adly Government and their British supporters that martial law is maintained over the country simply because Zaghloul Phasha is stirring up trouble for personal purposes of his own. He is alleges to be opposed to the present negotiations because he was not appointed President! Now this charge is as absurd as it is false. Is it reasonable that a man who has such a hold over the people that martial law has to be maintained over the country in fear of him, would be excluded by the British Government for such a purely formal question as the presidency of a committee of negotiators? I repeat that had it been only for the question of the presidency, the practical British Government would have left no stone unturned for appointing Zaghloul Pasha as President, without in any way alienating Adly Pasha, who would have remained in Egypt comfortably retaining his post of Prime Minister. This would have been done with all the more ease as there was already an established precedent of Lord Milner negotiating with the Egyptian Delegates under the Presidency of Zaghloul Pasha. The matter is really obvious and would not have deserved any serious treatment had it not been the stock-in-trade of the Adlists in Egypt, supported by a section of the British Press. Their object is not merely to exclude Zaghloul Pasha, but to discredit him and render him less popular. That this object has not in any way been attained, the Members proceeding to Egypt will know for themselves as soon as they arrive there. (Cheers).

The real reason why the British Government has chosen to negotiate with Adly Pasha in the teeth of such forcible popular opposition is clearly stated by Lord Milner who describes Adly Pasha and his colleagues as the "more moderate men", a description which is enthusiatically concurred in by the British Imperialist Press. Zaghloul Pasha has throughout been opposed to the Milner Scheme as being a pronounced Protectorate while Adly Pasha was very "accommodating" and objected rather to the obnoxious word "Protectorate" than to the fact itself. Zaghloul Pasha further demanded the abolition of martial law and the selection of the official negotiators by a National Assembly, both of which claims were refused by the British Government and the choice fell upon the less exacting Prime Minister, who is appointed in fact though not in name, by the British authorities. (Cries of "Shame and "Down with Adly").

POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL SOLIDARITY.

Mr. Chairman. May I be allowed to address a few words to the honourable members of Parliament who have so kindly volunteered to help the Egyptians in their struggle for complete medependence (Cheers). On arriving in Egypt, gentleman, you will see the real thing, the living and glorious thing, the awakening of a great ancient race determined to live its own life, in freedom and in peace. Our men, aye and our women, young and old, our students, our labourers and peasants, our religious, representative and professional men—all are united in the common ideal of liberty and complete independence for Egypt and the Sudan. Lord Milner was very sceptical about this but, like St. Thomas, he saw and believed, declaring that Egyptian nationalism could never be extinguished. (Loud cheers.).

You will remember also in addition to our political unity, that wondrous, beautiful unity between Moslems and Christians. Never in the history of mankind has union between the two great world religious been so close and sincere as it is in Egypt. (Loud cheers). I am sure you will get rather confused, for you will see our priests in our mosques and our Ulemans in our churches. I for one am looking forward to the day when Christians will look upon Mahomedans as People of the Book in the same way as Mahomedans look upon Christians and Jews, all united in the worship of the one living God. (Loud applause).

The Egyptians are neither fanatic nor anti-foreign. Again I assert most solemnly that the cruel and insidious propaganda made out of the 'Alexandria incidents' has no foundation whatever. As I explained in my pamphlet, the Egyptians did not provoke these incidents, and we disclaim any responsibility for them. (Hear, hear). Our Italian friends in Egypt have issued a declaration recognising the Alexandria incidents as a purely local brawl which should in no way affect Egypt's right to complete independence. We trust that the other European Colonies, including our Greek friends will follow that noble example, thereby strengthening the bond of friendship which has ever existed between Egyptians and their foreign guests. To those who only understood the language of interest, I would say that it is more in the interests of foreigners than of Egyptians that foreigners should not stand in the way of Egyptian independence. I would say more, the foreigners have every interest, morally and materially, in our complete independence. (Cheers).

Again, you will see and appreciate our economic and social progress which has received such a vigorous stimulus from our national movement. Political freedom means economic and social freedom (hear, hear), and you will be struck by the number of trade unions, professional and agricultural syndicates, cooperative societies, social, intellectual and sporting organisations which have been established throughout the country.

WOMAN MOVEMENT.

Last but not least, come our glorious women, who have played a most prominent part in the national movement, inspiring their men and their children with faith and confidence. (Loud cheers). Our Egyptian women have their own Committee of the Egyptian Delegation, several societies for the intellectual and social advancement of women, such as 'The Emancipation of Women Society,' 'The Mothers of the Future,' 'The New Woman' and several other women's institutions throughout the country. Charity Bazaars and Girl Scouts are quite a feature of modern Egypt and just before I left Egypt there was a talk of women suffragists. The Egyptian woman is not lagging behind the Egyptain man in the race for progress and her personality has exercised a most wholesome and inspiring influence over the National movement. (Cheers.).

ZAGHLOUL PASHA.

I have briefly sketched the more salient features of them—our movement, which you will see and appreciate for yourselves. But first and foremost you will see the *man*, the symbol of our national unity, the living embodiment of our national ideals, the Father of our Revolution, the Hero of Egyptian Independence, the Mandatory of the Egyptian people, the President of the Egyptian Delegation—Saad Zaghloul Pasha. (Loud and continuous cheers.) The Grand Old Man of Egypt whom the Egyptians love so well because he loves them so well. A great man, a strong man, and a good man; if he is idolised by the people it is because he has sacrificed his all for them and represents their noblest ideals as well as their firm will-to-independence. (Repeated enthusiastic cheers.)

PATRIOTISM AND PATRIOTISM.

In strong contrast with Zaghloul Pasha's glowing patriotism, I may perhaps refer to what may be best described as the "diplomatic" patriotism of the Ministers and some of their prominent supporters. (Shame.) These same Ministers were the first to applaud the Protectorate when it was declared; the first to claim the organisation of the Protectorate when all Egypt was afire claiming its complete independence; the first to meet Lord Milner and tell him that what obnoxious was the word and not the fact, of the Protectorate; and, finally, the first to applaud and extol the Milner schemes. Verily, they are moderate men or, to put it less diplomatically, they are merely men without faith, without love, in whose hearts the wine of life has turned sour! Neither coaxing nor intrugues have succeeded in rendering them popular. They have still to learn that popularity is a gift of the gods, and that the divine instinct of the masses cannot be played upon by mere words. Indeed, they deserve our pity. "Who", says Bacon, "can see worse days than he that, yet living, doth follow at the funeral of his own reputation"! (Laughter and cries of "Down with the Adly Cabinet.")

Gentlemen, one last word. The Egyptian people will, I have no doubt, welcome you most heartily as champions of their complete independence and as members of a free and freedom-loving democracy. (Cheers.) Your declaration does indeed make an epoch in the history of human fraternity. Be it said to the honour of British Labour that its sympathies are not merely national, but international and universal. (Hear, hear.) Our programme is in no way hostile to England. On the contrary, we should welcome a friendly alliance with England, provided (and this is no empty proviso) that our complete and real independence is recognised. The British Government owes us a number of pledges, and the British democracy in whose name such pledges were given, owes us their fulfilment. (Cheers.)

Again I assure you most earnestly that the Egyptians will not be content with a nominal or defective independence. They have not sacrificed so much for so little. We mean to see this thing through, and obtain for ourselves either life glorious and eternal or death just as glorious and just as eternal! (Loud and sustained cheers.)

The Chairman: Ladies and Gentlemen, As you know, Egypt is the ancient home of wisdom. The ancient home of wisdom in this country is the House of Commons. (Laughter.) Therefore, we are fortunate in having secured for our Embassy to Egypt the services of three members of that body. I will call on the first of them—Mr. Lunn.

MR. WILLIAM LUNN, M.P.

Mr. William Lunn, M.P., who was accorded a warm reception, said:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I opened "The Daily Herald" on Saturday morning and saw a paragraph—very obscure paragraph—which said that the Foreign Office were refusing the passports of my two colleagues, I was astonished. May I say to this meeting, they are two of the mildest mannered men you might find in this country? (Laughter.) But when I later learnt that Mr. Bernard Shaw was to be the Chairman at this meeting, then I began to wonder whether or not he had a passport. (Laughter.) I have been a reader of, a hearer and a listener for nearly thirty years to Mr. Bernard Shaw, and I could not establish any comparison between him and Mr. Lawson and Mr. Swan. I thought, "Well, if he has got through"—but he has not given me that information in his speech to-night—"if he has got through with a passport, then I cannot understand the procedure of the British Foreign Office in this matter." (Laughter.) But I understand that the difficulty has been largely cleared away.

I am not one who is very anxious to go to Egypt. I think it will be known by those in authority that it took considerable pressure to prevail upon me to undertake this Mission. I have no desire to take any step which will hinder or retard Egypt in obtaining its freedom and its independence, but I do not look upon this as the moment when I can express an opinion. (A Voice: "Why?") The greater part of my life has been given to negotiations of one sort or another, mostly in the interest of workmen, and I realise there is usually two sides to a question. But when I am satisfied that mine is the right one, nothing would stop me in fighting to attain that which I consider right. (Applause.)

It will be said—and with a good deal of truth—that we are ignorant of conditions in Egypt. I would not deny it for one moment. We go there—I say this for myself—largely with a virgin mind upon this subject; prepared to see, to observe, to try to understand what are the conditions there, what are the desires of the people; and then, as the Chairman said, after those observations I am ready to use what influence I can in the direction in which I have been converted.

But where do you find British intelligence upon Egyptian questions? Is there any British intelligence upon the subject? It has never been discussed since 1919 in this Parliament. If it were discussed, I guarantee there would be a difficulty to obtain a quorum in the House whilst it were being discussed—(hear, hear)—showing that even amongst the six or seven hundred members of that House there are not forty who would be sufficiently interested to listen to a discussion upon Egypt. ("Shame.") That, I think, is a candid opinion with regard to the intelligence of Britain upon Egyptian questions. There may be places in Britain where we can find a knowledge of Egyptian questions—especially financial ones. (Laughter.) But I did notice, just before Parliament rose, there was a desire on the part of certain Members that there should be a discussion upon this all-important subject to the mass of the audience here to-night, and one Member made a remark which I think is an important one and one which I noted particularly—one which I was struck with. He said it was possible to be pro-Egyptian and at the same time not anti-British. (Applause). He is a scion of the aristocracy who made that remark in this country. He, I believe, would be one of the Members who would be interested and take part in a discussion upon Egypt. I welcome that remark because I realise that, though I love my country—I do not own much of it; I could cover it almost with this hand, that which I hold—but the country of my birth, I realise that other peoples do the same. (Applause).

In conclusion, I want to say to you that, whilst I desire again to see the Egyptian people establish their independence, complete independence, I am equally anxious that there should be friendship between all the peoples and the nations. (Loud applause).

The Chairman: I will now call on Mr. Syud Hossain.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain, who was received with acclamation, said:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I stand before you as a fraternal delegate to support the Cause for which this meeting has been convened tonight. I think I may claim to say this, speaking for India, that we in India are whole-heartedly identified with the cause of Egyptian independence. (Loud applause).

To my Egyptian friends present here, it may come as a surprise—I hope a pleasant surprise—to know that the name of Zaghloul Pasha is as familiar in India as that of Gandhi himself. (Lord applause). And I may say this, that I myself had the privilege of meeting Zaghloul Pasha in Paris some time back, and, knowing, as I also intimately do, Mr. Gandhi, I could not help being struck by the extraordinary resemblance in various aspects of personality and character between them. (Applause).

My friend Professor Makram Ebeid told you this evening that the Egyptian problem is a problem of Egyptian Nationalism. The question of 'Christian or Muslim' has been merged in that of the Egyptian Nation. Our case in India is identical. There is no such thing to-lay in India as Sectarian Hinduism or Sectarian Mahommedanism. (Applause). To the delegation on which I came to this country, I was elected by a Constituency—the All India Khilafat Conference—that was no less Hindu than Mahommedan. The question on which myself and my colleagues were sent to make our representations to His Majesty's Government was a religious question affecting Muslims, but our Hindu brethren were identified with it and with us all through from beginning to end. (Applause). In the same way to-day, in spite of all that you may see in "The Morning Post" and in "The Times," you may take it from me that at any rate there is one issue in India on which all sectarianism has been absolutely merged, and that is the question of Indian Nationalism, whose goal amounts to a very simple proposition, and that is—Swaraj for India. (Loud applause).

Our distinguished Chairman has referred to the fact that Great Britain stands bound by solemn pledge to evacuate Egypt. In respect of India, Great Britain is not bound by any such pledge. (Laughter, and a Voice "Hard luck)." What happened was, that on the 31st of December, 1599, Queen Elizabeth granted a Charter to a Body of adventurous Britishers, who banded themselves into the East India Company with a view to go out and trade in India. Some of you—even my British friends here—must be familiar with the legend, if not the fact, of 'Oriental Hospitality.' Our misfortune and disaster in India was that we made the East India Company very welcome in our homes; we gave them places to settle in, we gave them land, we did not impose upon them tariffs and things of that kind which are such a common phenomenon at the present day, and in the course of time these visitors from Great Britain found that their stay in India was so profitable, as well as pleasant, that they thought that they might as well settle down there indefinitely. I can assure you that Indian sentiment Hindu and Mahommedan alike—is such that we should never had had any objection to that. Large numbers of my countrymen even to-day, like those of the Moderate persuasion, are quite hospitably reconciled to the eternal stay of the British in India. (Laughter). But the situation is slightly different now to what it was in 1599. In addition to the fact that we no longer are the masters of our own country—almost not the masters of our own souls—(Hear, hear)—a very amusing situation has developed.

It is sought to be made out by a new-fangled tribe known as Anglo-Indian historians that India never had such a thing as a history until Great Britain appeared on the scene. The truth of the matter, Ladies and Gentlemen, is, that the history of India ceased upon the arrival of the British in India. We are hoping to have a renewal of that history, in all its creative and spontaneous manifestations. (Applause).

Quite seriously, ladies and gentlemen, here on this platform you have got the representatives of Egypt, and, in my own very humble self, representative of India. India and Egypt, I believe, have been and are names to conjure with in history, and it is positively monstrous that a soulless, materialistic domination should be sought to be unendingly imposed upon these historic races and communities.

That is what has happened; that is what we are struggling against; that is what we hope to emerge from.

I do not wish to labour the similarity of circumstances as between Egypt and India; in fact, to those who are close observers of the methods—I am not sure that I should add the morals—of British militarism, a common phenomenon, presents itself: the manifestations of Imperialism that we find in Egypt, in India, and in Ireland are much the same. (Hear, hear). A new doctrine has recently arisen, and that is the doctrine of compulsory co-operation. (Laughter). Worked out, it amounts to this. If I am suddenly seized with a desire to co-operate with any member of the audience, and he or she happens to be reluctant to agree to that suggestion, then I am perfectly at liberty to belabour them until such time as

(Continued on Page 8.)

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Tuesday, 1st November, 1921.

"CHRISTIAN" WARFARE.

King Constantine has declared the Greek campaign in Anatolia at an end, the Greek army having gained its objective; at the same time, the principal Greek Minister is now in London with proposals for a peace settlement. Reuter's message published yesterday says that sensational rumours have been dispelled by an authoritative announcement in London that no negotiations are likely to result from M. Gournaris' visit with a view to mediation in the Turko-Greek conflict. As to this, however, we must wait and see. For a later message almost flatly contradicts the earlier one by stating that Lord Curzon has received the Greek Premier and will meet him again. However, the objective of the Greeks cannot evidently have been rigid; it must have been highly elastic since at one moment it was nothing less than the capture of Angora and "the destruction of the Kemalist army" and yet now it can be said to have been gained without any such great world-calamity, and to be consistent with a serious defeat of the Greek Army, in which, it is reported that the Hellenic casualties included twenty-five thousand killed and the loss of vast supplies of war material. It is very kind of King Constantine at such a moment to declare the Greek campaign in Anatolia at an end, and it is very kind of the Greek Minster to hie to London with proposals for a peaceful settlement. The declaration and the movement will impress the British Government with a new sense of the benevolent intentions and disinterested views of Greece with which they alone of all civilised Governments have been impressed from the beginning and have continued to be impressed in spite of facts and evidence. Henceforth it will be the Turks who are the aggressors, since the Greeks in the true pan-"Christian" spirit declare their aggression at an end when they begin to get the worst of it, and confide their cause without misgiving to the good offices of Sir Basil Zaharoff, Lord Curzon and Mr. Lloyd George; who, that is, the two British statesmen, to judge from their past benevolence towards Greek ambitions, care more for them than for the honour and security of England or the sentiment of that vast majority of subjects of the British Empire which does not happen to be "Christian" or of English birth. And they care less for the views of the vast majority of Englishmen acquainted with the problem who are anything but favourable to the Greeks. How would they favour them, when this period of blind Philhellnism, though brief, has proved the blackest in the history of English politics, in their opinion, and destructive of the British reputation—what remained of it!—for fair dealing and abhorrence of fanaticism.

At the Armistice the Turks agreed to the garrisoning of strategic points in Turkey by the Allied troops if necessary for the preservation of order. By Allied troops they understood civilised troops not the half-savage Greeks who pillage, burn, ravish and massacre, wholesale, as a religions duty,—the most fanatical of Eastern nations, who nurse a bitter grudge against the Turks and all the Muslims. Yet a few months later, on the bare word of Venizelos that the Christians in the vilayet of Smyrna were in danger, against the warning of the experts that the man was lying, the Allies, at the instance of the British Government, allowed Greek troops to land at Smyrna! The Greek troops at once began to maltreat, insult and massacre the disarmed Muslim population. They even brought a large crowd of their "prisoners" down on to the sea-shore in order to massacre them in sight of the Allied fleets—a touch of purely Greek mentality which puzzled English, French and Italian witnesses of the brutality, but which to many who know them must seem natural in such fanatics, who always believe that the Allies, being Christians, must approve of massacre of Muslims when they support the "Christians" of the East with whom it is a matter of religious duty. The atrocities committed by the Greeks in Smyrna and its hinterland were witnessed and denounced by many Europeans. They could not be overlooked. An International Commission of Inquiry, consisting of one British, one French, one Italian and one American high officer, went to Smyrna. The report of that Commission was officially suppressed in England because, as Mr. Lloyd George alleged, there was no Greek representative on it—there was no Turkish representative either—really because it was destructive of Greek claims to any part of Asia Minor. It declares that the Christians in the Smyrna region were never in the slightest danger since the Armistice, which means that the pretext on which the Greek troops went to Smyrna in the first place, was a lie. It shows how they disobeyed the Allied commands on more than one occasion, advancing far beyond the sphere assigned to them for occupation. It confirms the reports of the atrocities committed by them, and lays the blame on the Greek high command. It declares the Muslims to be an overwhelming majority of the population in the "occupied" territory, and suggests that, unless the Allies desired to perpetuate a state of war in Anatolia, the Greek troops ought to be withdrawn at once and replaced by a much smaller number of Allied troops. Before the arrival of the Greek troops, it states quite positively, the country was well-governed, prosperous and orderly, Mr. Lloyd George, under Greek influence, chose to ignore the findings of that report. Instead of turning the Greek criminals "bag and baggage" out of Asia Minor, he allowed them to extend the area of their occupation with the result that the area of their massacres and depredations has been extended in like manner, quite regardless of the feelings of the Anatolia Muslim world. Is it surprising if the Muslims feel that the Greeks were permitted to have a free hand, in order to destroy Islam in Anatolia?

That is a natural view for Muslims to take, and they do take it almost to a man. There was some hope of reconciliation at the time of the last London Conference when there was talk of modifying the Treaty of Sevres in Turkey's favour. The Greeks were approached with a proposal that they should accept the decision of the Allies in that respect, whatever it might be; but they rejected the proposal, and attacked the Turks apparently against the will of the Allies. England declared neutrality which hardly seemed a strong enough proceeding to the mind of Asia looking on; and there has since been ample evidence that the neutrality has at moments been of such a nature that the Turks have some justification for regarding it as no neutrality at all. If the Turks have, in the end, been able to arrest the Greek advance it is entirely thanks to their own prowess. All the odds were against them. And they have certainly no cause to thank England, having had no favour whatsoever from her. They have not had justice from her even for a moment from the day when the Greeks landed in the port of Smyrna under protection of the guns of the Allied fleet, and proceeded to lay waste the most contented and most prosperous of Turkish provinces till now. Are we about to witness the crowning injustice of all—that, at the first whine of the defeated bully, England should intervene on behalf of Greece and try to save the Greek army in Anatolia from the punishment it has so richly deserved? We earnestly trust the latest Reuter's telegram does not mean that the British Government are likely to intervene in favour of the vanquished Greeks so that Mr. Lloyd George may be able to fulfil his "pledges" to them. However that may be, the duty of Lord Reading is clear. Unless the Government of India have given up their oft-claimed championship, of the cause of Muslims and of Asiatics, and have become purely servile to Mr. Lloyd George they will do everything in their power to prevent further dishonour being heaped on England by unfair support of Greek contentions; they will seek to rehabilitate the honour and good name of England in the East which can only be done by insisting on complete withdrawal of Hellenic troops from Turkey; and unless the Allies are prepared, on Greek failure to evacuate, to take military measures against Greece, that, in the present circumstances, can only be effected by giving the Turks a free hand to deal with the invaders who have butchered countless Muslims and destroyed Islamic monuments wholesale. The Greeks have broken every law of civilised warfare. If after this they remain the proteges of England, the view of Muslims with regard to England's attitude towards their crimes will be confirmed by all appearances; and that is about the worst thing that could happen for the British Empire at the present time in our opinion.

MALABAR RELIEF.

The reports coming from both Congress and non-Congress sources in Malabar agree in describing the situation there, so far as the work of relieving the sufferings of refugees from the disturbed areas is concerned, as becoming acuter day by day. The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee have in their camps about 9,000 refugees, of whom more than one-third are children. The numbers are swelling every day and the responsibilities of the Congress workers in Malabar are increasing proportionately. From Mr. Devadhar's report which we published yesterday, it is clear that his Committee too have their hands full. The number of refugees in the Committee's camps have swelled to 8,000 and is daily growing larger. The Committee, it will be also seen, have at last awakened to the necessity of giving relief to Moplah refugees too in common with the non-Moplahs and have opened a camp for them at Quilandi, some miles north of Calicut. It is not clear why the Committee are loth to open a camp in Calicut itself. We suppose official pressure of some sort and the bogey of "spies" are perhaps responsible for this. It is clear also that the strong protest raised in Congress circles in Bombay and elsewhere has had its effect in inducing the Committee to take immediate action in respect of Moplah refugees. We are glad to learn from a Calicut telegram dated the 28th October, received by Mr. Devadhar, that at last a camp has been opened by the Committee for Moplah refugees.

As will be seen from the appeal we publish to-day from Mr. Kesava Menon, the need of funds for the up-keep of the various relief camps organised by the Congress Committee is most pressing. It is nearly a month since the Committee undertook the work of relief and our readers are fully aware under what trying conditions they have had to carry on their humanitarian labours. Some of local officials and their underlings have missed no opportunity of throwing obstacles in their path and of discrediting their work. Most workers have had their movements restricted most arbitrarily under some pretext or other. The most uncharitable suspicions have been cast on the activities of the Congress volunteers and their work has been hampered in many directions. Yet, in spite of all these discouragements and sufferings, Congress volunteers have been carrying on their work doggedly and with a cheerful countenance. Though official and pro-official circles do not smile on their labours—nay, have been seeking to disparage and discourage them—the work has been carried on with unflagging zeal and the country owes these selfless and courageous workers its sincere thanks. The country, and especially Bombay, must respond generously to the appeal which is being made for more funds to carry on the work. Organised efforts should be made in all parts of the country to collect funds and we earnestly hope that Bombay, in spite of the many calls on its purse recently, will not lag behind in this truly humanitarian work. A public meeting is to be held this evening in the city in this connection, when Mr. Ramunni Menon, Secretary of the Wallavarad Taluka Congress Committee and the representative of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, will describe the extent and intensity of the distress in unhappy Malabar.

LORD READING AND INDIAN FINANCE.

An emphatic protest has just been made by the Indian Merchant's Chamber against the indifference with which the Government have treated the past representations of this body. The list of complaints made to the Finance Department or to the Industries and Commerce Department is a long one; but in very rare instances have those remonstrances or complaints been satisfactorily dealt with. Lord Reading has come out to this country with too many plaudits, too high a reputation, too great expectations for us not to feel serious anxiety owing to the comparative *status quo* he has maintained so far. Higher reputations than Lord Reading's must vanish before the storm that his predecessor in office had aroused. Almost the first act of the Reading's regime, in the financial sphere, was the 7 per cent. sterling loan—as un-blushing a loot as was ever perpetrated upon this country. The remedies suggested by the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the indifference or neglect shown to their representations are, in the circumstances, not the only effective assurances we can obtain. The appointment of one or two *Indians* may or may not bring that sympathy in the affairs of our Government which is to-day entirely lacking. But it will not offer the radical and only cure for these evils which a complete responsibility of Executive to the representatives of the people will provide. Particularly in the Finance Department, unless the Member in charge can command the support of the majority in the legislature,—unless we compel important financial questions to be disposed of only on the vote of the majority in the Legislature, there will be no security that the scandals like those of Reverse Councils and 7 per cent. sterling loan will not be repeated. We are, therefore, under no illusions in regard to the appointment of Indians to such high posts. All we expect is that by disillusioning themselves on incontestable proofs in regard to their ability to do any good with the existing machinery of Government, our Moderate friends will learn the lesson of national soldarity in our struggle for Swaraj and help to consolidate all forces to achieve the common goal.

Notes of the Day.

"Enlightening" the British Public.

We pointed out not long ago how through their own abysmal ignorance of things Indian, some of the leading English journals aspiring to "enlighten" the British public on current events in India, are making egregious blunders and are thus contributing to the misrepresentation of the situation in India, which goes on unchecked abroad. For lack of a more recent photograph the "Illustrated London News," recently palmed off a picture of a gathering held in South Africa over a decade ago, as the photograph of a meeting of Mahatma Gandhi's followers in India. In the "Sphere" of October 15 received yesterday, "special pictures" illustrative of "the armed revolt of the Moplahs" are published. One of the pictures is stated to be that of "a typical Moplah—a Mahomedan Malabaree" and yet the gentleman in the portrait has a bulky top-knot of the Malabaree Hindu—the Nair! His dress and features also leave no doubt in the minds of those who can distinguish a Moplah from an Esquimo that he is certainly not the former! Another picture is that of "native women at Calicut," whom the reader, who is not informed of their race, is certain to take to be Mop'ahs. But, not one of them is a Moplah woman, as can be easily seen from the absence of purdah in their case. A third picture is given out to be that of "a delegate from the patriarch at Antioch amongst the Moplahs"—a description which is further elaborated with the remark that the Moplahs 'are fiercely Mahomedan and retain their close connections with Turkey, as this picture goes to prove." Evidently the individual who supplied the photo to the journal does not know that the Syrian Christians of Malabar are to this day called 'Mappillas," that the Patriarch of these Christians resides in Antioch and that there is close and constant communication between him and the members of his Church in Malabar. It is extremely probable that the crowd one sees in the picture with the "delegate from Antioch" is only composed of Syrian Christians and not of Moplahs. We do not know if Sir Arthur K. Yapp who has contributed, according to the "Sphere's" own description, "a graphic description of the races at present in rebellion," is responsible for the "special pictures" published on the opposite page. Very likely he is, for the "graphic description" conveys as faithful an idea of the Moplahs as the pictures themselves!

Sir T. Holland's Confidants.

It has been an open secret that the two members of the Viceroy's Executive Council whom Sir Thomas Holland consulted prior to the withdrawal of the Munitions case were Dr. Sapru and Sir William Vincent. It is understood that both of them approved of the idea of dropping the prosecutions and it is on the strength of such "friendly" advice that Sir Thomas is stated to have taken the step which ultimately led to his undoing. A Calcutta contemporary has now confirmed the report and given a few more interesting particulars of the contretemps. Dr. Sapru, as soon as he anticipated that the lowering clouds would burst, is stated to have tendered his resignation even before Sir Thomas himself offered to do so. But the Viceroy, doubtless, alarmed at the prospect of the prestige of Government, which had already been considerably bruised, suffering irreparably, prevailed upon the conscientious Law Member to withdraw his resignation. As for Sir William Vincent he appears to have been too sure of the harmlessness of the advice he had given to think of giving up the important post he held. But, if the facts are as stated by the "New Empire," the question arises how Dr. Sapru and Sir William Vincent, both occupying positions of the greatest responsibility in the country, failed to realise the heinousness of the step which Sir Thomas Holland proposed to take. "Error of judgment" is advanced as a plea in the case of Sir Thomas, who, we were told, was particularly overworked at the time. But, what was the matter with the Law and Home Members? Were they too overworked? Or, were they also guilty of an 'error of judgment" like their colleague? If the latter was the case, we ask, without intending any disrespect to the person of Dr. Sapru, whether those guilty of an "error of judgment" which reduced British Justice to the level of that of a pawnbroker, are fit to be further entrusted with the responsibilities of administering law and justice in this country.

Dr. Sapru's Position.

Dr. Sapru, as the custodian of Law, ought to have warned Sir Thomas of the disastrous consequences of the step he was taking but instead of doing that he appears to have abetted Sir Thomas in the prostitution of justice! Did Dr. Sapru too believe that the Swadeshi industries of this country would go to rack and ruin if Karnani and Bannerjee were not let off scot free, though the Advocate-General declared that he could prove their guilt to the hilt? Dr. Sapru, if he is zealous of the reputation for enlightment and honesty which he has earned, ought to come forward with an explanation of his part in the Munitions mystery. For ourselves, we believe that he will be able to give a straightforward explanation of the step he took when consulted in private by Sir Thomas. Let Dr. Sapru justify himself in the public eye as a patriotic Indian who has nothing to hide from his countrymen. If he fails to do so his attitude is likely to be misunderstood, since the fact of his being one of the two accessories to Sir Thomas' fatal venture has now been published broad-cast. As for Sir William Vincent, evidently he does not realise the need of introspection into his own actions. In any case we leave Sir William's part in the affair to his own and his colleagues' sense of propriety. His countrymen, however, expect a different standard of conduct from Dr. Sapru. Like Caesar's wife, an Indian Member must be above the breath of suspicion.

Growing Police Demoralisation.

Is there no responsible official, inside or outside the Police Department, who will put end to the increasing manifestations of high-handedness of the Bombay City Police which are every day becoming more and more menacing to the safety of the public? We had occasion only the other day to draw attention to certain grave irregularities which responsible officers of the force, from the Commissioner downward have been committing during the last few months in spite of repeated warnings and strictures by more than one Presidency Magistrate. We publish elsewhere to-day an account of a case which has obliged the magistracy to enter one more protest against the high-handedness of these guardians of law and order. In this case, though the investigation was in the hands of a Sub-Inspector the charge-sheet was signed by quite a different officer, who also conducted the prosecution. The charge-sheet was further disfigured by a lie that the accused was arrested on the 11th instant, when as a matter of fact he had been arrested a day earlier and had been more than twenty-four hours in police custody without being placed before a magistrate! Not only was the accused illegibly detained in this manner and the fact that suppressed by a falsely drafted charge-sheet, but, according to the Magistrate, there was not an atom of evidence to convict the accused. The police authorities concerned in the case, thus conspired not only to harass and humiliate an absolutely innocent citizen but also to throw dust in the eyes of the Court! The demoralisation in the rank and file of the City Police is becoming patent to everybody except perhaps those who are responsible for the control and administration of the force. The public of Bombay cannot afford to sit with folded hands when their rights and liberties are thus menaced and nothing is done by Government to check the dangerous tendency.

THE PRINCE AT GIBRALTAR.

A GALA RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Oct. 31.

Gibraltar.—The Renown had a somewhat breezy and foaming passage through the Bay of Biscay during which the Prince of Wales remained chiefly in his own quarters. When abreast of Cape St. Vincent the speed of eighteen knots which had been maintained was slowed down during the night in order not to anticipate the programme of reception at Gibraltar. Shortly after sunrise a Gibraltar flotilla of destroyers met the Renown off Cape Trafalgar.

Gibraltar looked radiant in blue and golden splendour and the rock was splashed in colour decorations reaching half-way to the summit. Ships in the harbour were dressed rainbow fashion. Bands played and salutes crashed from the forts. The Renown was moored detached from the mole. The Governor and his Staff came aboard at ten o'clock, the Prince wearing the uniform of a Naval Captain receiving them on quarter-deck. After them came in succession the Port Admiral, Governor of Algeciras and the American Admiral, Niblack. The Prince of Wales landed at eleven and was received by the Governor. The Guard of Honour was from the Fourth Middlesex.

ADDRESS AND PRINCE'S REPLY.

In reply to the addresses of welcome from the Exchange Committee, the Chamber of Commerce and Workers' Union of Gibraltar, the Prince said: "I thank you all sincerely for the welcome extended to me on behalf of the mercantile community and the Workers' Union of Gibraltar on the occasion of this, my first visit, to the Rock, the name of which is so closly associated with some of the most memorable exploits in British Maritime and Military history. Gibraltar, though so far removed from the actual theatres of war, responded to the call with a spirit that never waned during the years of war and rendered inestimable services, both to the Navy and Mercantile marine, especially during the period of submarine menaces. It is extremely gratifying to me, as Patron of the British Legion, to learn of the recent formation of a branch of the Legion at Gibraltar which is the first to be established outside the United Kingdom. I greatly appreciate the address from the Workers' Union in the name of the labouring classes of Gibraltar. You are suffering, I fear, with the whole world from the present unprecedented trade depression. The wholehearted cooperation of all classes will do much to help us through the difficult period, and I sincerely trust that as the economic conditions stabilise themselves the prosperity of the port will revive. I am deeply grateful for the good wishes with which you speed me on my tour to India. I have had the privilege of travelling through many lands of the Empire during the last three years, but whether I journey East or West I find everywhere the same warmth of loyalty and devotion to the King and to his person."

H. R. H'S BUSY TIME AT GIBRALTAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 31.

Gibraltar, 29.—It has been a brilliant and happy beginning to the Prince of Wales's Tour—a day crowded with incident and full of picturesque colour. After replying to addresses the Prince motored slowly through the picturesque narrow streets, lined with khaki and blue and backed by great crowds of sightseers, who accorded the Prince tumultous welcome. A general holiday had been declared and all shops were closed. Great display of bunting blended with gay raiment of variegated houses into the feast of colour. Proceeding to the Eastern side of the Rock, the Prince inspected the great Admiralty, Ail Tanks and Monkey's quarry and then entered through the Admiralty tunnel to dockyard, stopping occasionally to receive presents of flowers. The Prince of Wales returned to the "Renown' at 12-30 p.m., and half an hour later landed again in the uniform of Colonel of Middlesex. He lunched with the Governor, his Staff and Heads of Departments. After luncheon the Prince motored to Europa Point and enroute visited Admiral Pelly at Mount House, where he planted the tree. The Prince stopped at Buena Vista Barracks where the Middlesex are quartered and chatted with officers and men who served on the Western Front during the War. He then drove to Almeda parade-ground where Sir Mohd Menheb, late Minister for War of Morocco, a striking figure in white flowing robes, presented the Prince with a casket and wonderfully embroidered rug which he had brought specially from Tangier. The Prince inspected a Mass Parade of school-children, Boy Scouts, Police and St. John's Ambulance and then proceeded to the Garden Party at Government House. A dinner party was given on the "Renown" in the evening, attended by the Governor, the Port Admiral, the Naval, Military and Civilian Heads of Departments, General Villaba, Governor of Algeciras and Admiral Niblack. The Port was illuminated by searchlights.

PRINCE'S RECEPTION AT MALTA AND GOZO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30,
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 31.

Malta—The Ministry has earnestly appealed to the people of Malta and Gozo Island to give a hearty reception to the Prince of Wales befitting the occasion of his visit, and shewing Malta's unswerving loyalty to the King and its pride in seeing its sons numbered among the free people constituting the British Empire. The communication declares that the people of Malta will be proud and gratified to associate the inauguration of the new era of their political history with their devotion to the British Royal Family.

November 2nd is declared a public holiday in honour of the Prince.

FRANCO-KEMALIST. AGREEMENT.

RATIFIED BY FRANCE.

DELIMITATION OF CILICIAN FRONTIER.

FRENCH COMPANY TO WORK BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 31.

Paris.—Government has ratified the Franco-Turkish agreement, which in no way involves the questions still outstanding between the Allies and Turkey. The Agreement delimitates the frontiers of Cilicia and lays down a regime to be applied in the frontier zone. The Agreement transfers to a French Company the Baghdad Railway between Bozanti and Nissibin and simultaneously offers a French Group concession to develop iron and silver mines in Harchite Valley provided that fifty per cent. of the capital is Turkish.

YOUNG AFGHANS IN FRANCE FOR PURPOSES OF STUDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 31.

A number of Young Afghans have arrived at Marseilles enroute for Paris, where they will complete their studies.

NEW AMERICAN MINISTER IN PERSIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 0-45 p.m., Oct. 31.

Washington.—President Harding has appointed Rabbi Joseph Kornfeld of Ohio to be the American Minister in Persia.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON MUNITIONS BOARD.

LORD SYDENHAM'S NOTICE OF MOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

Lord Sydenham has given notice to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India, on November 2nd, what total sum is involved in the alleged frauds on the Munitions Board in India; what are business concerns with which the accused are concerned, and, whether, the prosecution of European subordinates is proceeding.

PARTITION OF SILESIA.

AMBASSADORS CONFERENCE REFUSE TO ACCEPT GERMAN PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 8 a.m. Oct. 31.

The Ambassadors Conference, in reply to the German note, has declared that the protest against the partition of Silesia cannot be accepted. The reply takes note of Germany's undertaking to carry out the decision.

The Conference has approved of the Austro-Hungarian Protocol of Venice with regard to Burgenland. The text of the protocol Conference has been sent to the Little Entente.

The Ambassadors Conference has been engaged on the discussion of the means of securing Karl's departure from Hungary at the speediest opportunity.

TRIAL OF ZACCO & VANZETTI.

ELABORATE POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 31.

New Yorfl.—A motion for the new trial of the Italian communists, Zacco and Vanzetti, was heard at Norfolk County Court today. Police guards were posted at various strategic points inside and outside the building. Spectators were searched for concealed weapons. Prisoners were transferred from the jail, handcuffed to each other, and also to two officers on each side. The Police formed the vanguard and more police protected the party's flanks.

DIWALI FESTIVITIES IN LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

Indians of all creeds attended the celebration of Diwali, at Shakespeare Hut, near the British Museum, yesterday evening. Many ladies wearing the national costume took part in the festivities which were presided over by Sir Sankaran Nair. Sir M. Bhownaggree, Professor Bal Krishna and Sir Denison Ross were among the speakers.

ONLY PREACHED "DHARM UPADESH."

BUT PREPARED TO SUFFER CONSEQUENCES.

SHRI SHANKARACHARYA'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 29.

Bharti Krishna Tirthaji, accused No. 6, was permitted by the court to sit and read his typewritten address as an act of grace. He read with great fluency. It covered about 60 typewritten foolscap pages. It was hardly possible to note everything he said so fast. He referred to their arrests and how they were brought to Drigh Road Station and from there taken to the Karachi prison. When arrested he was not informed as to the real destination. It was quite a purposeless lie that he was told that he was being taken to some other place and not Karachi. Then he referred to Swaraj and the Nagpur resolution which had declared complete Swaraj. He desired Lord Chelmsford to be present at this moment of political conspiracy. He asserted that he was preaching Dharm Upadesh which was his duty and he was prepared to cheerfully suffer the consequences resulting from these prosecutions. He referred to the evidence of several witnesses and the account of his speech in other papers and said that he was not aware of the resolution which called upon the Mussalman soldiers not to serve in the army. He was not a political Shankaracharya but he was a real Shankaracharya of Sharada Pith and was recognised as such by thousands including several people of anti-political attitude and even orthodox Hindus.

He said that it was a matter of surprise to him that they were allowed to read the "Bombay Chronicle" which was a non-co-operationist paper but were deprived the right of reading "Young India" and "The New India." The Government had hoodwinked the people by stating in the official communique that 'Mr. Mahomedali and Shoukatali and others' and later issuing a press note stating that the real person arrested was Bharati Krishna Tirthaji alias Venkatram and not Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya.

Then he referred to the press notes issued by the Commissioner in Sind in connection with their prosecutions and the proclamations by the District Magistrate of Karachi. Referring to Mr. T. G. Elphinstone, he said that he did not know if the first initial meant 'Tommy' or such other name (loud laughter). Continuing he said that he did not know if the first initial meant 'Tommy' or such other name (loud laughter). Continuing he said that the notes taken down by the C. I. D. at the conference of Pir Gulam Mujadid who spoke in Sindhi, could not have been taken fully and he pointed out that the evidence based on his speech also could not be true. He referred to the various minor points which created much laughter but he, several times in the course of his speech, asserted his right of being called Jagat Guru Shri Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith and protested against the note issued by the Director of Information of Bombay. In the public notification by the District Magistrate of Karachi, he was described then as the 'offender' and not the 'accused' and the District Magistrate had, thereby, already established their guilt.

He referred to the irregularities of proceedings which were described by Dr. Kitchlew yesterday and characterised the proceedings as illegal. He did not desire that their case be transferred to another Magistrate as it could be done according to law, but he wanted this fact recorded. He referred to the Magistrate's refusal to allow them to make their statements which were not political but relevent to the evidence of the case.

Sri Shankaracharya had finished only about 30 pages of his statement when the court rose for lunch at 2 p.m.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S STATEMENT.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, in course of his address to the jury said he was anxious that the case should be finished that very night. So that his mother might leave either with or without them. He was not a lawyer or clever as his brother or companion Shankaracharya. He did not want to say anything in his own defence because he himself would trust to God but whatever he would say was nothing but truth. Even the prosecution had credited them with sincerity.

Speaking of Moulvi Nisar Ahmed, second accused, he said that he fell ill on the journey from Muttra and was confined to bed at the Kanyapathshala Karachi and when the Khilafat Conference took place the Moulvi was asked to speak as being a great theologian and a great preacher. The Moulvi was not a member of the Subjects Committee but simply happened to be at the spot because of illness.

Referring to Shri Shankaracharya another of the accused their Hindu friends were anxious to bring the Jagat Guru and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the Conference and they came. They arrived when Dr. Kitchlew was addressing a big audience. Jagat Guru spoke not because he was wanted to speak on the sixth resolution but because there was a big audience.

Turning to the efforts made for righting the Khilafat wrongs he said that he had as Secretary of the Khilafat Committee travelled three times all over India and with hundreds of fellow workers, brothers and sisters Hindu and Muslim had done his humble share of work for Khilafat. They held meeting and sent deputation to the Viceroy to convey to him that Khilafat was a very important question for Muslims and unless that question was decided to their satisfaction there would be no peace in India. The Viceroy showed sympathy and arranged for their passage to England. We went to England, spent a crore of rupees for that but all to no purpose. When peace with Turkey being made another deputation was sent but that also proved of no advantage.

He continued he was not a born revolutionary. He was for 17 years an officer in the Excise Department and my name is still on the pension list, although he did not get pension. English gentlemen and ladies were my personal friends but when he found the English as the enemies of his faith it becomes a question of religion and he cannot be their friend. He was the friend of all non-Muslim who help him in the cause of the Khilafat. Col. Wedgewood came to Bombay and though a Christian and an Englishman shook hands with him. Mahatma Gandhi is a Hindu but helping us in the Khilafat question and he is our Sardar. Mahotma Gandhi and he did not agree on all points. There are wide differences between them. He really wondered how they love and trust and co-operate with each other. If there is any person in India who never gets excited' who never does anfthing without thinking two hundred times that person is Mahatma Gandhi. He was glad their work for the Khilafat wos not all in vain but thei' actions were known not only in every nook and corner of India but also in all the Muslim countries Afghanistan, Turkey, Persia, Angora, Morroco, and Egypt. They were non-violent non-co-operators. But it the doctrine of non-violence failed by December 31st then if circumstances permitted they might even resort to voilence. Prosecutions would not serve the purpose of the Government. If they even transported other workers would come in. The best way for Government was to make terms and satisfy Muslim demands. Otherwise there would be no peace. Government should go her way they would go their way. There were three things. Givernment must redress the Khilafat wrong, right the Punjab wrong and give complete Swaraj.

Maulana Shaukat Ali concluded his statement to the Jury at about 6 p.m. The Court adjourned till Tuesday 11 a.m. when the Jhdge will sul up to the Jury. Much interest is felt in the ease and order wos well maintained.

ANGORA'S PEACE TERMS.

NO AMENDMENT TO TURKISH NATIONAL CLAIMS.

AS LAID DOWN BY CONSTANTINOPLE CHAMBER.

GREEKS MUST REPAIR ALL DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

Paris.—A Constantinople message declares that Sheikh of Senussi has left Mardin in Diarbekr vilayet for Iraq.

It is reported from Angora that Mustapha Kemal has instructed his representatives in Paris and Rome that the Angora Government's peace terms are that no amendment to the Turkish national claims laid down by the Constantinople Chamber on March 16th, be permissible; moreover, the Greeks must repair all damage.

From Kars it is stated that the treaty between Kemalists and the republics of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, which will be submitted to the National Assembly for ratification, provides that the Caucasian republics shall recognise the national pact, while Turkey undertakes to help these States materially in the event of their political existences being endangered.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

M. BRIAND INTERVIEWED BEFORE DEPARTURE.

HIS OPTIMISTIC VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 31.

Paris.—M. Boneway, Minister of Justice, is to take charge of Premiership and Foreign Ministry in the absence of M. Briand. M. Briand in an interview, prior to his departure from Havre, declared that he expected valuable results from this international mobilisation of goodwill at Washington. He agreed with President Harding that it was much better to work in the open. Formerly nations had tried to divide in order to rule but now they would try to unite in goodwill in order to make peace reign.

FRENCH DELEGATION SAILS TO WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 31.

Havre.—The French Delegation to the Washington Conference sailed to-day by the Liner "Lafayette."

JAPANESE DELEGATION ARRIVES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 31.

San Francisco.—The Japanese Delegation to the Washington Conference, headed by Boron Kimara and also the Trade Delegation under Viscount Shibusaur have arrived on board the Liner "Shingo Maru."

PREMIER GOUNARIS & BALTAZZI.

RECEIVED AT FOREIGN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

Marquess Curzon received Premier Gounaris and Baltazzi at the Foreign Office yesterday. A further meeting will be held this week.

SOVIET & PRE-WAR DEBTS.

THEIR CONDITIONAL RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30,
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 31.

Marquess Curzon has received a note from the Soviet Government in which the latter expresses its willingness to recognise the debts incurred before 1914, owing to the decision of the Brussels Famine Relief Conference that the aid to starving Russians be conditional on the Soviet's recognition of such debts. The Soviet however, makes a proviso that it must be given special conditions and facilities enabling the payment. In this connexion the note declares that the absolute condition is the stoppage, by the great powers, of all acts menacing the security and integrity of the Soviet and Far Eastern Republic. The Soviet urges the summoning of an international conference to negotiate peace and to discuss debts.

SITUATION IN CANTON

SUN YAT SEN'S ENDEAVOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Oct. 31.

Shanghai.—The situation in Canton is at present very quiet, but Sun Yat Sen is, according to reports, endeavouring to organise an expedition against the North. It seems, however, that there is little prospect of this expedition maturing.

DEMAND OF DELIVERY OF KARL.

JOINT NOTE TO HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

Vienna—The note has been handed to the Hungarian Foreign Minister signed jointly by the British, French and Italian representatives at Budapest. It demands delivery of Karl to the commander of the British flotilla at Budapest and immediate proclamation of the ex-King's forfeiture of the throne.

DEATH OF A PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Oct. 31.

The death is announced of the Earl of Ducie, "Father" of the House of Lords, and Privy Councillor.

FOR SWADESHI.

MR. CHOTANI'S MUNIFICENCE.

GIVES 5,000 CHARKHAS.

The following correspondence will speak for itself:—

Chotani House,
254-260, Dontad Street,
Bombay.
22nd Oct. 1921.

My dear Mahatmajee,

You will be glad to hear that I have been successful in introducing Charkha and Khadder among my Maiman community. For the last few weeks I have been very busy in collecting Angora Funds and doing propaganda work to popularise Charkha and Khadder amongst the Mussalmans of Bombay.

I beg to offer five thousand Charkhas to the Swaraj Fund and hope you will kindly accept this humble gift from myself. The Mussalmans are lagging behind in this matter and in order to encourage them to take Charkha and Swadeshi I want to give these Charkhas. Some of these may be distributed on the recommendation of Anjuman Hilai Maimans.

I am ready to supply you one lakh of Charkhas immediately on the cheapest possible price. My object is to popularise the Charkha and Khaddar.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI.
Sabarmati,

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY.

30th Oct. 1921.

Dear Chotani Miad,

I thank you for your letter offering one lakh Spinning Wheels. I am sure that the fact of your very liberal donation will strike the imagination of India and particularly the Mussalmans In forwarding your letter to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee I shall ask the Secretaries to bear in mind your desire that the members of the Maiman community should receive preference I do not know whether you have fixed any particular sum in your own mind that you wish to devote for the purpose, for experience teaches me that a cheap Spinning Wheel in time becomes an expensive wheel. A good wheel, substantial and heavy, will not cost less than six rupees. If, therefore, you do not want to make so large a donation I would suggest your reducing the number of *Charkhas*. And I would also suggest your not using the whole of the amount you may wish to devote so much for Spinning Wheels as for paying a somewhat higher rate to the poor women for the yarn that they might spin and for engaging a special staff for doing the work. This will enable you to use your donation practically under your supervision and in the most economical manner as is being done in Kathiawar. Of course, I venture to send you these observations for your guidance. The merit of your act is in no way affected by them.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI,

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

ITEMS ON THE AGENDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Oct. 31.

Geneva.—Arising out of the rejection of the consideration of the agricultural labour items by the International Labour Conference, the workers-delegates to the Conference have passed a resolution requesting the re-insertion of the matter on the next Conference agenda.

The International Labour Conference today continued to discuss with great animation certain agricultural items. Though the question of the regulation of hours is at present shelved, the Conference to-day decided, by the necessary two-thirds majority, to retain on the agenda, the items concerning unemployment, the protection of women and children and technical instruction in agriculture. All workers' delegates and also many Government delegates, including British and Canadian, voted with the majority, but the minority included South African, French and Swiss Government delegates.

HOURS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

MOTION BEFORE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 8 a.m. Oct. 31.

Geneva.—Several Government delegates, including British and Italian, have submitted a motion to the International Labour Office, asking that the question of regulating hours of agricultural labour should be discussed the meeting of the Conference on October 31st.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 31.

The Death is announced of Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson.

Mr. Watson was born in Melbourne in 1863. He wrote many novels and was joint-author with Sir J. M. Barrie of "Richard Savage." He was Assistant editor of "Black and White" and "Pall Mall Gazette." He was also on the "National Observer's staff under Mr. W. E. Henley.

EGYPT & BRITAIN.

(Continued from Page 5.)

they come to the right frame of mind, and the resultant situation would be called attaining a status in the Commonwealth of the free British Nations. (Renewed laughter).

A great deal during the last few years was said in this country, and written, and proclaimed, and shouted from the housetops, in regard to the nation then popularly known as the Huns. I believe in Munnish history there is a figure known as Frederick the Great. Frederick the Great was in the habit of "mouching" about all sorts of places in the fashion of Haroun-al-Raschid, with a view to finding out what his subjects thought about various things. Also there was a very natural weakness in the old man—he wanted to find out what people thought about him. He used to go about in this way armed with a stout walking-stick. It is a matter of historical fact that on one occasion, armed with his usual stick, he was prowling about the grounds of one of his Palaces when he came upon some workmen who were attending to certain repairs. He stopped and talked to these men and asked them what they thought of their mighty Emperor. (Of course, he was himself incognito.) The workmen, it appeared, had no over-powering reverence for that personage, and said so, thereupon Frederick not only lost his temper, but also his incognito, and started belabouring them with his stick, saying "You rogues; you will have to love your Emperor!" (Loud laughter.)

That seems to be the style of fraternisation which has found favour with the spokesmen of British Imperialism at the present day. (Hear, hear.) "Ireland: You dare to claim a destiny for yourselves? Well, there is General Macready, and the 'Black and Tans'! You will have to come into the British Commonwealth of Free Nations or you go under." In Egypt the situation is essentially the same; the details vary. In India, in spite of the fact that, unlike Ireland, no charge of "geographical propinquity" can be laid at our door, and we are several degrees further removed even than Egypt, the fundamentals of the situation are still the same.

I am only saying this to emphasise the point, that we all hang together in this matter. A great many people in India have undergone, and are undergoing at the present moment, precisely the same fate as that which has been described by Professor Ebeid. In fact, if you were to study the Indian newspapers for the last few weeks and months, you would find that practically the cream of our young intellectuals—including men educated in this country or in Europe; Oxford and Cambridge Graduates, Barristers, men of the finest disinterestedness and selfless patriotism—they are going into British jails sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment. ("Shame"). What the Indian rigorous imprisonment is, ladies and gentlemen, is something I cannot possibly give you any idea of.

The fundamental point—in India, in Egypt, in Ireland—then is the same. We have, believe me, ladies and gentlemen, not an atom of ill-feeling towards the British nation. (Applause.) On the other hand, it would simply not be the truth if I were to tell you that the vast majority of thinking men and women in India have got anything but disaffection for the system of British Government as it exists in India to-day. Cooperation, friendship, honourable association between India and England can be reared on a much sounder foundation than any that we have had so far is only the fundamental rights of India are conceded, if India is allowed to take her rightful place in the comity of nations, and India's rightful place—as the rightful place of Egypt, as the rightful place of Ireland, as the rightful place of Britain,—is that she should be an independent country, a free agent, a willing partner in international fellowship. (Applause.)

I shall not detain you longer. I have only indicated what occurred to me as some of the items of resemblance in the cases of Egypt and India; but this I think I would be failing in my duty if I did not make clear. Our Egyptian friends have got a pretty tough and a pretty dreary struggle in front of them. Militarism, whether in Egypt, or in India, or in Ireland, does not relax its hold easily. You have got a hard struggle in front of you, and all I wish to say is, that in that righteous struggle for freedom, Egypt may count upon all the moral support and fraternal good wishes that India is capable of giving. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The Chairman: I will now call upon Mr. Lawson.

MR. J. LAWSON, M. P.

Mr. J. Lawson, M.P., who was cordially welcomed, said:—Mr. Chairman, Friends,—As Mr. Lunn has said, by the grace of Lord Curzon, Mr. Swan and I are permitted to go to Egypt to accompany the Delegation. (Laughter.) Why they should have passed Mr. Lunn's name over and refused the passports of Mr. Swan and myself, I cannot understand, because, as Mr. Lunn has said, we are two of the midest mannered men that ever scuttled a ship. (Renewed laughter.) As matter of fact, Mr. Lunn once perpetrated the atrocity of telling the truth in the House of Commons welve months ahead, and they brought the Prime Minister to answer him: the newspapers attacked him next day, and I think Mr. Lunn was the man of the hour for fully seven days. He mentioned the fact that they were bringing machine guns up and all the rest of it to meet the British workers, and events proved that he was right. Well, it takes Mr. Swan and I all our time to tell truth from day to day, without telling it twelve months ahead. (Laughter). I cannot understand why they refused our passports at first, but at any rate, as Mr. Lunn has said, it does reveal the fact that the Authorities in this country are not too anxious to have an investigation into Egyptian affairs—(Hear, hear)—and I think they rather saw that they had "put their foot in it" when the matter was raised very definitely. Seemingly, they were under the impression that if they did not allow Mr. Swan and myself to go, then their whole case went by default. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lunn and I were on the Commission to Ireland, and he will agree that, although we live within a stone's throw of Ireland, we got the shock of our lives when we got there. We had been depending upon the newspapers which Mr. Shaw has so eloquently described. We kept in touch with Irish opinion, and we thought we knew something about it. When we got there, we received a revelation, that, when it was passed over in a moderate form to the British public made even the present Government ashamed of what was taking place, so that at any rate in the long run there is an attempt to meet the situation. (Applause).

So I expect that although we have been told much by our Egyptian friends, there is much for us to learn which will surprise us when we get there. Whatever we see, we shall speak without the slightest hesitation. (Hear, hear). It is by no means a "bean feast" for those who are going there. When we come home we shall be assailed by the British Press; we shall be assailed in in the House of Commons, we shall have all the weight of this present "patriotic Government" against us, and we shall be told too that our one object is to break up the British Empire. (Laughter and Shame")—simply because we are seeking to stand by the pledges be pledges, I think it has been said,—of British statesmen.

I wish to emphasise that fact, that we are quite well aware that we have a very difficult task on hand. I think I ought to say that the Egyptian people themselves could help us a great deal if, during our stay there, we not only had every facility for observing matters, but also that the Egyptian people did not allow themselves to be provoked during any demonstrations there might be. (Hear, hear).

I am glad to say that the British Labour Party has very definitely stated that any Delegation that does business with the British Government in this country ought to be a Delegatian which represents the will of the Egyptian people. (Loud applause). There are in the Labour Party, as in other Parties, differences of opinion, but there is no difference of opinion upon that matter. It has been the substance of a very definite declaration. We want to see this matter settled in harmony with the declarations of British statesmen, not only because British honour is involved in the matter, but because we want to get on with our own problems and our own business. We have very serious matters to deal within this country. Anyone who knows, as we know, travelling about as we are in the North of England, what the state of the country is, with this unemployment and all the great mass of intricate and complex problems that there is to deal with,—anyone who knows those things must agree that if we do our own business in this country, we have just as much to do as we can managed.

I do not wish to detain you at any length, because time is getting on, but I wish to say, with Mr. Lunn, that although I do not own any part of the country, and I have served penal servitude for 20 years, Mr. Shaw, in the British Mines; I come of a family where the parents have done something like 60 years working for a great Coal Company and are nearly as rich now as they were when they started off, who have given 10 sons and daughters, and who have played their part in the civil life of this country and in stressful times—I am just at patriotic as some of the gentlemen who write to "The Morning Post," who are patriotic in the morning at the desk, but . . . . . at any rate, like Mr. Lunn, I can say that I love my own country, and I want to see people who love their countries have an adequate opportunity of expressing that love in service, and in freedom of opinion, and in general everyday affairs. (Applause). So, because as the Chairman has said, British has definitely asserted that she never meant to stay in Egypt, and she was going to evacuate; because the honour of her statesmen, the honour of our country, is involved in the declaration of her statesmen; because I want to see those pledges honoured and the Egyptian people a free people; and because I want to see Egypt deal with her problems in order to give us a chance to deal with our problems, I have accepted the honour of being a member of this Delegation. (Applause).

We will observe to the best of our ability, we will speak as we see, regardless of whom we please and whom we offend, and I think in doing that we shall render a service not only to the Egyptian people, but to the British people at the same time. (Loud applause).

There is a phase of this problem which I think ought not to be overlooked in a meeting of this kind. The longer the problem drifts, the more difficult it is of solution the whole time. It has been so with Ireland, it is so with Egypt, and it will be more so in the days to come. We are hoping for freedom and liberty for Egypt, not merely because of the political thories we hold, but because we want to see the mass of the Egyptian people, the toilers, the people who do the work, the people who contribute to the wealth of Egypt, as well as the people who contribute to the wealth of other nations—we want to see them free for the purpose of organising and working out their own salvation in order that life may be sweeter and brighter for them. (Loud applause).

As representatives of the workers of this country, we shall seek as far as possible to know their opinion as well as the opinion of highly placed representatives. If anything we can do works to that end, then our services will not have been without effect; regardless of the fact, as I say, that when we return, we will not by any means have a "bed of roses." We will be assailed on the right hand and on the left, but we will be satisfied in our own minds, and our own consciences, at any rate, that we have served this country as well as serving Egypt. (Loud applause).

The Chairman: I will call on Mr. Swan.

MR. J. E. SWAN.

Mr. John E. Swan, M.P., who was warmly received, said:—Mr. Chairman and Friends: I, like my colleagues, do not belong to the learned or the leisured class, nor can we be termed diplomats. Many of us, as Mr. Lawson and Mr. Lunn have said, have quite sufficient difficulties here, social, industrial, and so on, that might well absorb the whole of our time and the whole of our energy. But the Labour movement is not confined to England, and we believe and think that part of our duty and part of our obligations is to look to the oppressed peoples of other lands as well. (Hear, hear). Britain can never be free as long as another people are held in subjection. (Applause). If Egypt has to be freed, Ireland and India, that can only come by self-determination and self-government. What they are asking for we consider is an indisputable right, to control and govern themselves, determine their own destiny. They may have their problems; they may be religious—we have been told that repeatedly, that if we knew the mentality of the Egyptian problem we would find that instead of being political it is religious.

Well, we believe that by giving the people of Egypt that indisputable right to select its own representatives and form its own Government, that Government would be founded upon such a broad basis, and sound basis, that it would be able to tolerate all kinds of conflictions of religious opinions without smashing into fragments the constitution which they had evolved. It may be one of perhaps a hundred or a thousand of the problems with which they will be called upon to deal; but whatever the problems may be with which the Egyptian people are encountered, who but the Egyptian people, and the Egyptian people alone, can have that necessary knowledge and that necessary experience to deal effectively with them? (Hear, hear).

We believe that the great social and industrial problems of Egypt can only be approached and dealt effectively with by the Egyptian people themselves. (Loud applause.) However, we hope, with our little Deputation that goes there to see and to hear, that we will not widen the gulf between the Egyptian people and the British people, nor alienate them in any sense whatever, and we hope that the apprehensions of those people who try to inflame the judgment of people in this country against the wisdom of allowing men like ourselves to go there will be unfounded, and experience will prove that instead of the alienation of the Egyptian people from the British people we have helped to weld them and us in closer and more lasting bonds than ever in previous history. (Loud applause).

We in our humble ways, have been raising questions in the House of Commons when we have thought that abuses were in existence and being perpetrated upon certain sections of the Egyptian people. But to whom should the Egyptian people come to assist them to redress those wrongs if they did not come to labour people? We believe that you cannot injure an Egyptian without injuring all the best and the finest feelings of the British people—(Applause) and if they are subject to all kinds of humiliations and indignities, then it is the right of the British Labour Party to protest against those indignities which are imposed upon either the Egyptian people or the Indian people or the Irish people. (Renewed applause). If Martial Law is in existence, we believe that it ought to be removed, because we know you cannot crush the liberty-loving instincts of the people by any such method. Wherever it has been applied it has failed. You may, for the time being, by barbarous and brutal methods, sweep a few individuals into oblivion, but the ideals for which those men stood will never be killed, they go on and on. (Hear, hear). They may be prostrate for the time being, but you will never convince them that the wrongs which they oppose and fight against will continue for ever and right will eternally rule over might. They believe, as we members of the Labour Party, that in the end right will prevail over might throughout the world. (Loud applause).

We want to see in Egypt, as you want to see in Britain, full opportunity for the people to express themselves without perversion of any description. We want to see all people have the opportunity to ventilate their ideas in the Press without any censorship and we want to see the Egyptian people have the right to select their own representatives to negotiate their Treaty, because if you are to have faith and confidence in any negotiations, then the people who are negotiating on their behalf must have the confidence of the mass of the people of whom they are supposed to be the representatives. (Loud applause).

We are told, I have been told, that the people that are negotiating on behalf of Egypt are representatives of the collective conscience of Egypt. That may be so. I am told, on the other hand, that they are not. Whichever way it is, it is only fair, and only proper and fitting, that we should go and see for ourselves and publish our finding. As I have mentioned, we do not belong to the learned or the leisured class—we have emerged likewise—but I expect we have got a little commonsense and we have got human sympathy, and by our experience, by our observations, we will be able, in spite of all the difficulties we have been beset with in life, to come to logical conclusions, comparative analogies which we will be able to take.

We belong to the Labour Party, who believe in the right of all nations to determine their own salvation, the right of independence. We have in contemplation that the people of Egypt, when they have won that political freedom, will utilise their powers, as Mr. Lawson has said, so that the wealth that their people produce will be produced and distributed for the advancement and the emancipation of the whole of the Egyptian people, so that they may take their legitimate place again in the progress and in the advancement of civilisation. We believe that in the fair land of Egypt there is all the possibilities of a healthy, happy, and progressive people, and a flourishing people. (Hear, hear). But for Egypt to be happy, prosperous and progressive, the Egyptian people themselves must not be handicapped or embarrassed by outside forces—repression, embarrassment, and dwarfening of their powers. They must have freedom. (Applause). Knowing as we do the mentality of the Egyptian people—what we have got they have got likewise—they have all the natural ability and all the potentialities essential to executive and administrative ability to control their own affairs.

You may not be representatives of the class of people that Mr. Lawson and Mr. Lunn and I represent—you may not be representatives of the common stock of the Egyptian people—and when I read the reports of the conditions in Egypt, I am more convinced then ever of the need for Egyptian people to grapple with their social economic and educational problems, and to grapple with those problem themselves. Given an opportunity, the mass of the Egyptian people have all the essential powers to raise their standard of life and enable them to take their place in the progress of the whole world, and I hope, as the result of our visit there, we will weld the Eastern and the Western democracies in closer bonds of unity than they have ever been in days gone by. (Loud applause).

The Chairman: Somehow or other, Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel that this meeting would not be quite complete unless we had a word or two from our friend, Mr. Langdon Davies. (Hear, hear.)

MR. LANGDON DAVIES.

Mr. Langdon Davies, who was enthusiastically received, said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, there is just one thing that I should like to say, and I will take two minutes over it—not more, I promise you.

I have been personally concerned with finding the people willing to go to Egypt and finding the people in Egypt willing to receive them, and generally looking after their railway tickets and doing the business of them. I want this visit to succeed, and there is one thing that is of the most tremendous importance, both in Egypt and elsewhere, if it is to succeed, and that is that it should be understood by our Egyptian friends, and by those Englishmen who are going, that they go to Egypt to learn, not to teach. (Loud applause). But remember this: If they go to learn, other people have not to make speeches in Egypt to them; they have not got to make speeches to other people. If they go out to Egypt and do as they will undoubtedly be asked to do, make great speeches at demonstrations, just as if they had made up their mind before they went there, when they come back here people will say "Your evidence is no good; you knew what you were to say when you came back before you went." Therefore, they must rather listen to what people have got to say to them and only ask questions, and when they come back here do the talking. That is the one thing I have to say. (Applause).

MR. SHAW'S STRIKING UTTERANCE.

The Chairman then said, the time had come to close the meeting and he thought he would close it with a speech. (Hear, hear and laughter). At the beginning of the meeting they were honoured with the presence of the Press. The Press had taken away their collection of little jokes, which would appear duly in the papers the next day. What he was going to say would probably not appear in the papers. (Laughter.) There were one or two things which he should like to impress on them.

They must not imagine that Egypt was going to be emancipated or set free by anybody except the Egyptians. (Loud applause.) Whilst the British occupation continued, they could do something—those gentlemen who had addressed them that night, those members of the British House of Commons, they could do something in the future, as they had done in the past, to mitigate the worst abuses that sprang up in an occupation of that kind. But that was all they could do. If nothing further than that was done, then they would have these continual grievances; they would have Mr. Swan asking questions in the House of Commons, and Mr. Lunn and Mr. Lawson agitating, and agitation would be so far of some service to those unfortunate members of the Egyptian people who happened to fall into the clutches of the authorities; something might be done to make the oppression from which they suffered a little less scandalous but that would never set them free.

Now, what had they got to do? There was no use talking about Egypt being a Nation. If they wanted really to have any effect given to that, they must begin to act as a Nation, they must act on the assumption that they were a Nation. His (the speaker's) country agitated about its grievances until its grievances became a stock joke. They had Members of the British House of Commons; they made very eloquent speeches and they asked no end of questions; a continuous agitation was carried on and finally a very mild measure of Home Rule was put on the Statute Book—and was practically taken off again. (Hear, hear and laughter). Thereupon his countrymen had a new idea. They said 'After all, if we are a Nation, we had better start behaving as a Nation. A Nation has its own Courts of Law; we will establish Irish Courts of Law.' They establish Irish Courts of Law, and they established an Irish Police, and that Police worked, it was pragmatically successful, it worked, whereas the Imperial Police did not work. Because a Police can only work when the people work with it; if you wanted a Police which would function effectively without the assistance of the people, you would have to have one Policeman for every native of the country that you were policing. (Laughter). The reason that, with many millions of people in London, they were able to police London with, say, 20,000 police, was that when a citizen of London saw anything going wrong, or was injured in any way, he called the Police. But if the Police were not called they would be of no use. (Renewed laughter). When the Irish people ceased to call the English Police and would not take them into their confidence, would not complain to them, would not tell them when the law was broken, and set up a law of their own and had their own Police, a new system began to operate. He could tell them from his own experience. He had some friends among the Unionist Electorate, and in county after county these people had told him that in the Courts set up by the Irish people for themselves, they got their business done more effectually. (Applause.) But what happened? Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Hamar Greenwood destroyed those Courts, they broke those Courts up by armed force. Mr. Shaw proceeded to say how soon after the British Government was compelled to make a very large offer, an offer which, even six months ago, would have been considered wildly impossible, a very large measure of Self-government and independence.

If they broke up, if they lamed and paralysed the English Occupation to-morrow, what would be the result? The immediate result would be chaos and anarchy in their own country unless they had organised a system of their own. Why had they not done so? Why was not Zaghloul Pasha president? Mr. DeValera was President of the Irish Republic—(Loud applause)—and there was a National Irish Parliament called Dail Eireann actually sitting in the Mansion House at Dublin, and, although, it was entirely illegal, and although, of course, all the old constitutional people, all the Extreme Right in this country were tearing their hair and saying 'Why is this allowed? Why are these rebels allowed to meet?'—because, as they knew, every human being who rejected the Government of England was a rebel, no matter what his nationality—(Laughter)—the facts were too strong, and as a matter of fact this Parliament was allowed to meet unmolested in the capital of Ireland.

They had got to begin that sort of thing in Egypt. (Applause). A great many documents have been sent to the speaker setting forth the wrongs of Egypt. He (Mr. Shaw) knew all about the wrongs of Egypt; He had written of them very eloquently in the Preface to "John Bull's Other Island." That would not get them any further. They had to go back and organise their own country. (Loud applause).

The other thing which he just wanted to say was this: They must deal very carefully with realities and not trouble so much with phrases. Take, for instance, such a word as "independence." "Independence" was a sort of blessed word, but they must remember that in this world at the present time no nation could be independent. The whole world was getting organised in such a fashion that the notion that any nation could detach itself and be really and thoroughly independent—all that had gone by; it never was really very practicable, but now it was entirely impracticable. That would be an objection they would have to meet, that would be pointed out. Consequently, they must not rely too much on the word; they must say 'We demand a reasonable construction.' Egypt could not be independent of all the rest of the world. Egypt could not shut the Suez Canal at each end and say 'That is our Canal and nobody else has a right to go through.' The independence of Britain that Egypt desired was the sort of independence that the French Republic had, that the United States of America enjoyed. They were not altogether independent of the British Empire; the French Republic was not independent of the British Empire; all the countries had certain common interests. They might say 'We thoroughly recognise all our National obligations; we thoroughly recognise the importance of the route to the East; undoubtedly with regard to the route through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal and all that, the rest of the world should have safeguards that that route should be kept open and also they should have safeguards that the route to the West should be kept open. (Applause). You must remind them that already the British Empire had safeguards in the shape of a very powerful army and a very powerful Navy, and that when she occasionally, in speaking to Ireland and Egypt, forgot herself and said she was a weak, unarmed state, that if she wanted to go to India how was she to go if the Egyptians would not let her—(laughter)—They must remind her in the first place that her present safeguards were a great deal too strong for the interests of the rest of the world. The next thing they have to remind her was that, just as every individual man going through the rest of the world had got to take risks with that object so the British Empire must take its fair share of risk. If the rights of the British Empire in the East or elsewhere were attacked, the British Empire must defend them, but it must not take those rights as an excuse for keeping all the rest of the world in a state of complete subjugation, following the doctrine that the safety of the Empire goes, before anything.

In short, they should forget all the fine phrases and talk steady, ruthless common sense. Let them ask questions of Parliament, let them have little meetings and little agitations—they amused them; they were never happier in this country than when they were patronising other people whom they regarded as less fortunate than themselves. (Laughter). Really all their time was required to look after their own affairs. The three gentlemen who addressed them that night, three members of the House of Commons, everyone of them had got constituents, and many constituents, who had every reason to envy the comparatively free and prosperous life of the Egyptian Tellaheen, and their primary right was to look after their constituents and not after the Egyptians. Therefore, he dismissed them with his blessing and with the repeated advice, look after yourselves, and then the rest of the world will come surprisingly soon to a realisation of the importance of your position. (Loud applause).

Cheers were given for Zaghloul Pasha, Independent Egypt. British Democracy, Ireland and India, and the meeting closed.

Chicago—The Railroad Labour Board has forbidden Union labour to strike without the Board's permission. The Board has declared that strikers, who violate orders will be classed as outlaws who have voluntarily removed themselves from the protection of the Transportation Act.

Rome—After numerous postponement, the Conference of the Succession States of the Austrian Empire has opened at Porto Rosa. It will deal chiefly with economic questions.

LALA GOVERDHANDAS. GAGGED.

NOT TO SPEAK IN KASUR SUB-DIVISION.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. Ogilvie, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kasur, has served an order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, on Lala Goverdhandas, a prominent Congress worker, asking him to abstain from making any speech in public for a period of two months within the limits of Kasur Sub-Division.

THE KARACHI TRIAL.

PRINTING OF EPOCH-MAKING STATEMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct.. 31.

The leaders trial with the exception of the summing up of the case by the Judge and the verdict of jury, terminated on Saturday.

The epoch making statements of the leaders are too long to be wired hence they are being printed which will be despatched later on.

The leaders are well and happy.

Separate cases of sedition against the Ali Brothers will commence Thursday next (Nov, 3)

ARRESTS AT MHOW.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

A message from Mhow says that Thakur Amar Singh and Mr. Bhagwan Das, prominent leaders, and Messrs. Badrilal Amarchand and Sikandar Khan have been arrested on the 28th instant on an unknown charge (it is rumoured for seducing soldiers) and have been sent to Indore lock-up under strong guard, More arrests are rumoured.

HE TAKES HIS STAND ON RELIGION.

AND RESIGNS C.I.D. CONSTABLESHIP.

From a Correspondents.

MEERUT, Oct. 31.

Hafiz Tasaduq Husain, constable No. 727, local C. I. D., Meerut Circle, resigned his post with effect from the 13th of October; consequently the authorities are putting pressure on him and have sent him to the police line. He is firm and will undergo all hardships as he takes his stand on religion.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—The French delegation for Washington, headed by Briand, have departed.

Maharaja Holkar has left Lucerne for India.

H. M. S. "Renown" carrying the Prince has Sailed for Malta.

A prospectus has been issued of Anglo-Burma Oil three million two shilling shares at par.

A man named Tinamate Kalewaa, said to be a British subject, born in Bombay, has been arrested at Paris. It is alleged that he had given worthless uheque to a merchant at Vitry.

Sir Basil Thomson, who is credited with having smashed the German Spy Organisation in England, has resigned from the Directorship of Intelligence at Scotland Yard.

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present situation in Malabar is indeed very serious. For not only is there loss of life and property; but there is a definite onslaught on Non-co-operation and Hindu-Moslem unity. The bureaucracy in Malabar is noted for its apathy and hostility towards Congress and Khilafat workers. We know—

(1) How Mr. Yakub Hussain was disallowed and locked up!

(2) How Rajagopalachariar was denied admission into Malabar!

(3) How the great Gandhiji was prohibited from entering the Moplah land!

(4) How the Congress and the Khilafat workers are refused permission even now!

(5) And how Mr. Devdhar and his friends are courted, escorted and entertained by officials in Malabar!

Fortunately, Mr. P. Rammuni Menon, Representative of the Kerla Provincial Congress Committee, is now with us; and is going to speak on the "Present Situation in Malabar" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday), the 1st instant. It is most important for all Nationalists to know the truth about Malabar and to come forward and help our brothers and sisters in Malabar, who are said to be homeless and foodless.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late much has been published by the Press about the Portuguese language being included in the University examinations. Portuguese language was not only spoken in India but in far distant places like the Straits Settlements, China and Japan where Portuguese missions and dioceses were flourishing. ... gradually that language lost its value ... to the importance of the English language and even now the percentage of those who make use of Portuguese is very small. Nevertheless credit must be given to Dr. A. G. Viegas for having of late proposed in the Senate for its inclusion in the examinations. It will be seen from one of the convocation addresses delivered several years ago that "it was the late Dr. A. P. de Andrade (a member of the Senate in arts and medicine and for nearly 20 years its examiner) that fought hard in the debates of the Senate in support of Portuguese as a second language in the University examinations." It may be mentioned here that when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VII) who visited Goa had the occasion to speak to Dr. Andrade in Bombay was surprised to know that Goa the oldest city was without a University, or a chair of the Greek language.—Yours, etc.,

A PORTUGUESE.

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AGRA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM OF DELEGATES.

LAKH AND 50,000 FOR ANGORA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
AGRA, Oct. 27.

The Provincial Khilafat Conference was held at Agra on 25th and 26th instant Hazrat Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad presided. Messages expressing inability to attend and wishing the conference success were received from the revered mother of the Ali Brothers, Begam Mohamed Ali, Maulana Abdul Bari Hakim Mohamed Ajmalkhan, Seth Chotani and others.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad in his eloquent and stirring presidential address surveyed the gradual development of the Khilafat movement and dwelt at length on Swadeshism and Hindu-Muslim unity, describing the latter as not a political necessity but the chief injunction of Quran which is the message of universal brotherhood. He also appealed for the Angora Fund, which was heartily responded to.

Resolutions were passed recommending to the Central Khilafat Committee to adopt the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress, concerning India's foreign policy towards neighbouring states, complete boycott of Prince's visit, congratulating the arrested leaders, emphasising the absolute necessity of the early completion of boycott of foreign cloth, declaring financial help to Angora Government as a religious demand and wishing to present 5 lakhs as the first instalment from Agra Province.

The audience in responding to the appeal offered money, clothes, watches, etc., and ladies gave their ornaments. Maulana Fakhir gave his watch, which was thrice auctioned for Rs. 200, each time the purchaser Mohamed Rafique of Cawnpore presenting it back to the owner and lastly keeping it as a souvenir from the Maulana. The President declared that the confiscation of Muttafiqa Fatwa of Ulema by Government was a direct attack on Islam and that it was incumbent on every Muslim to announce and act up to the resolution passed at the Karachi Conference. The entire audience of over 10,000 all standing supported with cries of "Alla ho Akbar".

Haji Syed Mohamed Husain, Provincial Secretary, announced donations of 1 lakhs and 10,000, including a princely donation of 50,000 of Manly. Subhanulla of Gorakhpur, 20,600 from Saharanpur, 12,000 from Mhow, 8,000 from Azamgarh, 3,000 from Deoband, 2,000 from Nagina, 2,000 from Dehera Dun, 1,300 from Hasanpur and other smaller sums.

Maulana Abul Kalam's personality and his inspiring speech imbued the entire audience with a new spirit and the delegates from the province determined to continue work with redoubled zeal and energy. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the town and many new workers had volunteered services and were organising collections for Angora Fund. The Conference was a great success.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN MONGOLIA.

TIBET WANTS MORAL SUPPORT OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 29

In connection with Mr. Bell's mission to Lhasa the Darjeeling correspondent of the "Englishman" wires to that paper:—Bolshevik emissaries were attempting to approach Tibet through Chinese Turkistan and news was coming through of the violations of the Mongolian Border by the Far Eastern Soviet. China was powerless to check any Bolshevik attempt to disturb the peace in Tibet and so the invitation from Lhasa was accepted. There is not any intention of course of making a treaty which would put us under an obligation to assist the Tibetan Government with troops in case of war but the Tibetans want our moral support at least, not against the Chinese for whom they profess contempt, but against the new and unusual forces at work in Turkistan and Mogolia.

The uneasiness with which events were regarded in Lhasa last year has almost deepened to a panic since Mr. Bell's arrival owing to the news that a force of far eastern adventurers under Baron Ungern had entered the Mongolian capital and deposd the living Buddha who ranks equally with Dalai Lame in Buddhist estimation. The very latest information that Baron Ungern in turn had been captured and executed by a Bolshevik Brigade from Chita has not dispelled the Tibetan fears, for the living Buddha still remains in a position of subjection. A soviet has been proclaimed in Mongolia and many hundreds of innocent people have been put to death. Baron Ungern massacred all the Jews. It is believed that Mr. Bell has succeded in outlining the terms of a treaty which will be of great value to the Tibetans both satisfying their aspirations regarding larger intercourse with India and quieting their fears about the Bolsheviks. Such a treaty will also give satisfaction in India because it will hearten the Tibetans in their determination to keep Bolshevik agents out of their country. They realise that the living Buddha made a great mistake in permitting similar agents into his own country. These agents caused confusion in Mongoli counsels and so made it impossible for the living Buddha to fight either Baron Ungern or the Chita troops.

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CAWNPORE'S NEW LIFE.

ZEAL FOR SWADASHI.

From a Correspondent.
CAWNPORE, Oct. 28.

Cawnpore has been stirred to new life by the arrival of Maulana Azad Sobhani. A grand mass meeting was held here at Khurdmahal Park on 25th under the auspices of the Town Congress Committee. The Maulana Sahib delivered a speech, in the course of which he said that it was a sin to put on foreign cloth. He appealed to the audience to purify their respective homes and person by getting rid of foreign clothes. There was great enthusiasm among the people who solemnly promised to carry out the injunctions of Maulana Sahib.

Since the arrival of Maulana Azad Sobhani, meetings are being held in different quarters of the city and vigorous propaganda work is in full swing. The Mohamedans and specially the leather merchants are very enthusiastic in appearing in khaddar. The Maulana Sahib addressed a small gathering at Pachbagh on 26th inst. He spoke on swadeshi and appealed for Angora Fund. The leather merchants responded to the call of religion by generously contributing then and there. The Hindus also contributed their mite and thus stood shoulder to shoulder with the Mohamedans to uphold the cause of Islam. An enthusiastic Parsi Congress worker contributed a month's pay of Rs. 150 for the above Fund. People gave up a large quantity of foreign clothes and Turkish caps to be sent to Angora. The total amount collected is Rs. 3,099-5 6 and Rs. 2,000 more is expected very shortly.

GOA NOTES.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON HUMAN LIVES.

(From our Correspondence.)
GOA, Oct. 22.

According to the Government order, all persons leaving or entering Portuguese India have to pay a tax of 3 annas. The order, however, exempts from the payment of this tax all children under 10 years of age, officials and representatives of the British Government and persons living in the frontier area of Portuguese and British India whose ordinary business brings them frequently into each others districts. The payment of this tax has come into force here with effect from 15th October and in Daman and Diu the order is to be enforced from 25th and 20th instant respectively.

At present there is a great craze here for rice-husking machines. Whereas before some eight or ten months back there were not more than four or five machines of this kind to be found all over the place, now each district has nearly a dozen. There is a great scarcity of labour and the introduction of these machines has been a great factor in improving the situation a little.

The reaping operations are now in full swing. Notwithstanding the fact that the monsoon has been most satisfactory and the crops are in a fairly good condition, the price of paddy is ruling very high. It is ranging between Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 per Khady.

We have been experiencing extremely hot and close weather here since the last week but to-day the sky is heavily overcast as if rain is not far off.

CHARKHA IN SEONI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It will interest your readers to learn that the District Council of Seoni (C. P.) has resolved to introduce spinning-wheels in the Primary Schools and has appealed to its employees to preach the cult of 'Charkha' and wear Khadi. It has asked its school masters to instruct the students to wear Khaddar and has already supplied Khaddar uniforms to its peons and the clerks attend the office in Khaddar coats and caps. The Council also resolved recommending to the authorities the total abolition of liquor shops in the districts.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.

Seoni, Oct. 27.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few days ago a European named Thomas T. Robyns was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for the offence of cheating. I shall feel obliged, if some jailer will kindly tell me what sort of food he will get and what kind of hard work he will be made to do. I think he will get tea, eggs and meat and not have to grind or break stones. He will get a chair to sit in, a cot to lie on and books to read.

Now I do not understand why Indian political prisoners wh are honest men should not receive the same treatment as a European cheat does. Is it race, colour and creed that make the difference?

Justice demands that Asiatics and Europeans should be treated alike. Let Government treat political prisoners of India as those of Ireland who are guilty of worse crimes are treated and no one will complain.—Yours, etc.,

MUNSHI MAHOMED KHAN.

Poona, Oct. 25.

Lucknow Municipality has resolved to request government for Rs. 21,26,000 to carry on the water-works scheme, the total cost of which would not exceed Rs. 28,10,000.

HOPES OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As it has been settled that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is to land in Bombay on the 17th November 1921, the Ministerial Staff in Government Service naturally look forward that some sort of announcement regarding the grant of a bonus to them will also be made and it won't be too much if the Government of India would recommend at least half month's pay to all drawing Rs. 200 and below when large sums are going to be spent on illumination, den onstrations, etc. it is also expected that some margin will be left for the grant of a bonus to his Majesty's servants who stand so much in need of relief in these days of difficulties and hardships. It may be mentioned that a similar bonus was granted on the occasion of the last two Royal Visits in 1905 and 1911.—Yours, etc.,

"S. A. G."

Poona, Oct. 27.

N. C. O. MUNICIPALITIES.

MR. PRATT TO THE FRONT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will be good enough to publish the following few lines in the columns of your widely circulated and influential journal at an early date.

In spite of the much vaunted boasts of cooperators the whole of India by this time well knows the powers of the new Councils as well as the control of the administration in consequence of the repressive policy of recent times.

It is a well-known fact that an educational inspector possesses immense potential powers for disturbing the educational atmosphere and that too notwithstanding the fact that education belongs to the Transferred Department as can be clearly seen from the recent tussel between the Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Surat Municipalities on the one hand, and the Educational Department, on the other hand. With the transfer of the Educational Inspector, N. D., it was reasonably hoped that *status quo ante* would be restored. Soon after the announcement of this transfer Mr. Pratt was again appointed Commissioner of the Northern Division. Immediately after he took over charge of his post he began to meddle with the affairs of our Municipality and acquainted himself fully with the situation. There is a strong rumour current in the city that he has strongly urged to the higher authorities concerned to cancel the transfer of the Educational Inspector. The Non-Cooperation movement, to an average bureaucrat, is what a red rag is to a bull and no sensible man need be surprised if Mr. Pratt in common, with other brother-officers should wish to put an end to that movement. He tried tactics similar to those followed at Nasik where a fiasco occurred in consequence of the Municipality having not paid Rs. 1,000 for picketing work after once sanctioning it. Taking advantage of the recent resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the three Municipalities of Gujrat mentioned above he suggested to the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality that he should stop all expenditure after education, but the President expressed his unwillingness to do so. The echo of the suggestion is noticeable in the proposal put forward by Mr. Chahewala at the general meeting of the Municipality held on last Monday, and it is said that Mr. Chahewala saw Mr. Pratt prior to putting his proposal. Mr. Pratt, as Commissioner of the Northern Division, has declined to sanction the salary of the Superintendent of Schools (Rs. 200—25—400) on the ground that he did not wish to be a party to any illegal or unconstitutional act. Not only that but rumour has it that he is not going to sanction the lending of services of two Revenue officers who have been appointed by the Municipality as Appellate officers to hear appeals in the matter of valuation of houses in the Municipal area made by Valuation officers. It is also said that attempts are being made to withdraw the Chief Officer of our Municipality who is a Government servant from the Municipal service, and a like step in connection with the Chief Officer of the Surat Municipality is said to be under contemplation. With regard to the Nadiad Municipality the appointment of a Government servant as Chief Officer has not been sanctioned at the last moment.

The activities indicated above clearly show the way the wind blows. There is no doubt that the steps are by way of punishing the Municipalities who have expressed a laudable desire to take up ful responsibility in the matter of primary education and have accordingly declined the Government grant. It will be, however, interesting to know whether the Commissioner of the Northern Division is taking all the above steps on his own responsibility or with the approval of the Bombay Government and an inquiry to that end will be welcome. It may be said in passing that Mr. Pratt has passed almost the whole period of his service in Gujrat, and this is not the first time that he has to deal with the Ahmedabad Municipality. He took a deal of interest in the appointment of Mr. Shillidy as Municipal Commisioner and that of Mr. Mackassey as Municipal Engineer, both of whom were soon found to be unsuitable to the Municipality and they had eventually to leave the Municipal service. Moreover the part played by him at the time of the *Satyagraha* movement in the Kaira District is, I believe, well known to the readers of "The Bombay Chronicle." Now, it remains to be seen whether Mr. Pratt is able to crush the Non-Cooperation movement or is obliged to leave it alone it being too strong for him.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Ahmedabad, Oct. 26.

BANDRA DEFAMATION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From what the conduct of Mr. P. De Souza, District pleader, was towards me in the Bandra Police Court when he attempted to bully me not to report a certain portion of the proceedings in the Bandra Defamation Case, his letter commenting upon my report is a clear indication that I have made him eat the humble pie. This is not the first time this has happened.

On a previous occasion in the same Bandra Police Court, the then Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Bandra Municipality had been charged with having received bribe from such humble people under his charge as Bhungis and sweepers—both men and women.

I made it a special point to be present in Court and report the case, as if I had special orders to do so from Mr. Horniman, who was the Editor of "The Chronicle" at that time, as I knew well what his attitude was in cases in which the rapacious big fish attempted to swallow the innocent and helpless small fry.

Before the Magistrate sat on the bench I was in the pleaders' room. Here a Parsi gentleman well-known in Bandra, and interested in the Parsi accused, approached me and made an earnest appeal to me not to report the Inspector's case. He spoke to me very civilly and I as civilly told him that the "Bombay Chronicle" was not my personal property and that I had to discharge certain duties in the interests of the paper.

The Parsi said he could quite understand me and went away and I thought the matter had ended there. The usually lamblike Mr. Peter De Souza had suddenly become a lion and was vociferating his emphatic demand before the Magistrate that he should ask the correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" to leave the Court-house and issue an injunction restraining him from reporting Court proceedings in connection with his client's case.

The Magistrate, quite astonished at the quixotic demand of the Vakil Saheb, gave him the following bit of advice:—"Mr. De Souza, if you want the case not to be reported I think if you approached the reporter in a proper way he might as a matter of grace oblige you, but as a matter of right, I (the Magistrate) have absolutely no power to compel the reporter to leave the Court or to issue any orders to restrain him from reporting the proceedings."

Mr. De Souza: But your Worship will see there have been so many other, and more important cases to which he has not reported.

The Magistrate: I have read several reports of Thana District cases.

Mr. De Souza: But when more important cases are not reported why should he take such a special interest to report my client's case?

The Correspondent: That is my look-out. Whether I am doing my duty or not as a reporter. The Inspector's case may be a very trifling one in the estimation of some people like Mr. De Souza. I, however, look upon it as a very serious case when a man in the position of the accused is alleged to have received bribes and extorted moneys from such poor people as complainants who in spite of their humble sphere in life and their so-called untouchability were yet very useful members of the body politic.

Well, to make a long story short the battle was over and the vanquished and crestfallen Mr. De Souza looked daggers at the reporter.—Yours, etc.,

REPORTER, THANA DISTRICT.

Bandra, Oct. 27.

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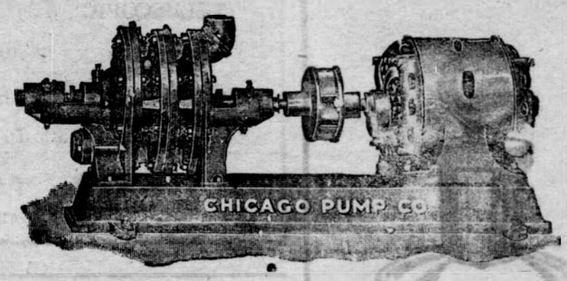

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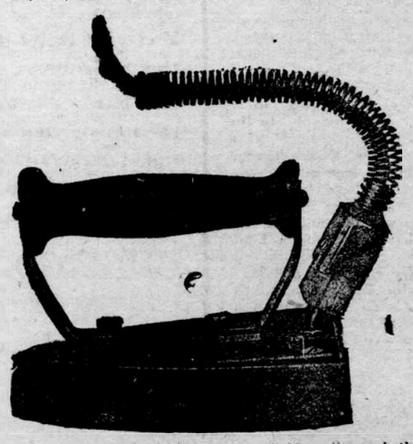

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